MISSING PAGE

2 APRIL 1931

1 TO 2

CRUSADE AGAINST PROSTITUTION

Vigilence Association Report.

Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding over the annual meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association, in the course of his address said:—

The most important event of the year from our point of view was of course the placing on the Statute book of the Amended Prostitution Act. There is no necessity now of referring to the past history of the Amended Act. It is enough for our purpose to say that the Act has been amended and will we hope, accomplish the objects it aims at, the most important of which may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) Making commercialised prostitution less profitable and more dangerous; (2) reducing the traffic in women; (3) lessening the volume of prostitution; (4) brothels being a public advertisement for vice, giving power to abolish the present vice area, and (5) making it an offence for anyone to live on the earnings of prostitution and for landlords to use their premises for the purposes of prostitution.

Public opinion is being aroused all over India in regard to the Social Evil, and one of the encouraging features of this awakening is the part played by the women of the country. Already legislation has been passed dealing with the evils of prostitution in Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras, and in each of these cities Vigilance Associations are actually engaged in the work of propaganda and rescue service. Recently other Associations have been started in Lahore and Bangalore, and in many other cities plans are afoot to start local Vigilance branches. A reference is made in the Report to the starting of an All-India Association which promises to be of great value immediately in the work of co-ordination and co-operation in wiping out the traffic in women, and later, in the matter of an All-India bill to deal with the whole problem on a national basis.

A new evil has been growing up in this city to which reference was made not only in our report of last year but I have to refer to it again to-day. In the guise of Turkish Baths prostitution is being carried on and that too in very important areas in the city. Unfortunately the existing law does [illegible] Municipal Authorities [illegible] against them. Our [illegible] approached the [illegible]ner on the [illegible] willing to [illegible] that he can do no[illegible] law gives him p[illegible] to register and to inspect Turkish Baths and Massage Institutions and to discover that they are used for the purpose they profess to discharge and not for anything else. Our Association is pursuing the matter and we hope that before very long action will be taken.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The following are extracts from the eighth annual report (for the year 1930) of the Bombay Vigilance Association:—

The first reading of the Bill being supported by a large majority, it was referred to a select committee. It considered the Bill carefully and made only one or two minor changes. The second reading of the Bill was moved in the Council on 8th July 1930. It was then read clause by clause. It was read again a third time and passed into law on the same day.

The Bill No. X(1930) to amend the Prostitution Act (1923) having been assented to by the Governor-General on 21st August, 1930 was published in the "Government Gazette" of September 3rd and came into force from that date. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to the Association that one of its objects viz., "To carry on an active propaganda for the complete abolition of brothels" was thus achiev[illegible]

It [illegible] early yet to judge the results of the Amended Act. Unfortunately the Police have not concentrated on working the Act, as amended, otherwise the results would have been different. As it is, there are opportunities for women to leave the old brothels and set up new ones in other parts of the city, without let or hindrance and, if early steps are not taken to stop their illegal activities at the places where they have gone to reside, the evil will continue to spread. Mr. R. P. Masani on behalf of the deputation from the Association which waited on the Hon'ble the Home Member of the Bombay Government on 2nd March 1929 as mentioned in the last year's report made it clear that "it would be futile to have the proposed legislation without efficient machinery to give effect to it." The Committee also agreed last September "that it would not be advisable to urge the Police to take action under the Amended Act till sufficient police were available for the purpose." But the Police were not long in bringing before the courts test cases. These [illegible] out i[illegible] Special Police Department which is entrusted with this work, with the result that the evil is spreading, and the Special Police Department is unable to cope with the increasing work. We now earnestly hope that the Government will increase the strength of this Department and will see that there is a sufficient number of efficient police to deal with the evil.

MISS DICKINSON'S RESIGNATION.

Miss Dickinson submitted her resignation as a worker of the Association in June 1930 and the Committee accepted it with regret. She had really rendered most helpful service to the Association and the Committee was sorry that it had to part with the services of such an experienced worker at a time when her help was most needed. The Committee desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable and manifold services rendered by her during the time she was working with the Association.

MR. AND MRS NAIK'S SERVICES.

The Committee then requested the Social Service League, Bombay, to lend the services of Mr. P. G. Naik to the Association. He had previously worked for one year in the Association when Miss Dickinson was on leave and so had gained experience for such a task. The Managing Committee of the League agreed and Mr. Naik took charge of the work from July 19th 1930. On Miss Dickinson's departure it was also necessary to appoint some lady to supervise and take responsibility at the Shelter. Mrs. Naik was, therefore, appointed Lady Superintendent of the Shelter and she also began to work there from the above date, while Miss Carrol continued house keeper in the Shelter. The Association places on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. & Mrs. Naik as worker and Lady Superintendent of the Shelter respectively.

National Vigilance [illegible]sociation.—The Association has at last been launched and bids fair to serve the cause in India in a special manner. The following branches are represented: Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras Ceylon and Bombay. It has been affiliated to the international Bureau for the suppression of Traffic in Women.

TURKISH BATHS EXPOSED.

After first hand information regarding conditions obtaining at these places had been collected by our worker, a sub-committee consisting of the Corporation Members serving on the Association Council was appointed to consider what further steps should be taken. A meeting of the Sub-committee was held in the Corporation Hall on 25th September, 1930 when other members of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer were present. At this meeting it was agreed that the Municipal Commissioner should obtain legal advice as to the possibility of licensing the Turkish Baths under the Municipal Act, and, if it was against it for some new amendment to the Act be proposed. Later it was found that legal opinion was not opposed. The Association has reason to believe that these places although outwardly intended to be Massage Establishments and Turkish Baths are in many cases most undesirable and it feels public opinion should demand urgent action by the authorities to suppress this evil.

"Lectures":—Two lectures, one by Mr. P. G. Naik in Foras Road, Improvement Trust Chawls in January 1930 on "the necessity of removing the Brothel Area" and the other by Miss Dickinson on "Recruitment for vice area" in the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala, Poona in May, 1930 were delivered during the year.

"White Cities and Carnivals":—Several complaints were received that the Amusement Parks, White Cities and Carnivals which were increasing in number were not places really intended for amusement but assumed that name to get licences. Efforts are continually being made to get up to date information concerning the working of these establishments, in order that suitable action may be taken from time to time to rid them of undesirable elements.

"A Meeting of the Rescue Homes in th City":—A meeting of the representatives of the Rescue Homes in Bombay was called on 18th February 1930 to consider the question of homeless women in the event of the closing of brothels when the Amended Act would come into force. Representatives of Bombay Presidency Women's Council Home, Salvation Army Home for Indian Women, St. Catherine's Rescue Home and League of Mercy were present. The question of accommodation specially for V. D. cases and future policy of Rescue Homes was discussed.

Miss Dickinson's Tour in Southern Maratha Country:—Miss Dickinson undestook a motoring tour in the Southern Maratha Country in April 1930. Among the places she visited were Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur. She met several persons, most of whom had known the Districts and their conditions for a long time. They informed her that they did not know of many direct cases of traffic in women. They were of the opinion that the large number of women from the Southern Maratha Country and the Carnatic in Brothels in Bombay was owing to the low moral standards of the general population which leads to a very high proportion of women becoming kept mistresses and prostitutes. And the proportion of women dedicated as Joginis to Yellama was also very high. There were in fact more local prostitutes than were required locally and these found their way to Bombay and other large towns. It was suggested that Vigilance workers should visit the local fairs, especially the Yellama one.

Shelter:—Lady Superintendent's Report:

During eleven months, from 1st February to December 1930, 62 girls and 15 children were admitted into the Shelter and 51 girls and 14 children left in leaving 15 girls and 1 child at the end of the year.

LUNAR ECLIPSE FAIR AT DWARKA

—:o:—

Dwarka, is again a centre of attraction to the pilgrims who have commenced flocking to the place on account of the Lunar Eclipse Fair at Dwarka which will commence on April 2. There is a firm belief corroborated by the dictates of Scriptures among the Hindus that a bath taken in the Gomti Kund followed by a Darshan of Shri Ranchhodraiji after the termination of the eclipse is conductive to freedom of the body and "Atma" from sins.

Dwarka has enjoyed religious superiority on account of its being the capital of Shri Krishna since pre-historic days and this sentiment has further derived an impetus from the increase of transport facilities since the holy Krishna Bhumi is linked with the rest of India by Railway. Besides to encourage this pilgrim traffic the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have detailed a trained Publicity Staff to cater for the convenience of these religious "trippers."

AMRITSAR.—Twenty-five Sikhs have been arrested from Village Kot Dharamchand Kalan, in Tartantaran Tehsil of Amritsar District for alleged rioting and murder.—A. P.

New Delhi.—It is understood that Rs. 30,000 has been already subscribed for the Irwin Memorial Fund. The first list of donations will be shortly published.—A. P.

MARVELLOUS DIVINE POWERS

GUARANTEED Wonderful Talismans AT HALF PRICE

IF FAILURE, MONEY REFUNDED GUARANTEE SUPPLIED.

NAVAGRAHA KAVACHA.—Its wearer is sure never to lose any lawsuit and will easily secure good jobs and promotions. He will not die heirless. It effects easy delivery in case of women. Price Rs. 4-4.

SANI KAVACHA.—It will save you from adversity and misfortunes, and while lengthening your life, will increase your wealth, fame, peace of mind and success in undertaking. Price Rs. 3-6.

SHYAMA KAVACHA.—It is many in one. While making you free from debts, it will give you plenty of wealth with a happy band of Joyous children, at the same time, make you proof against all attacks of enemies. Price Rs. 9-10.

DHANADA KAVACHA.—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The goddess Laksmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame. In conclusion, it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Price Rs. 7-10. Special giving immediate effects. Rs. 29-11.

SHATURBASI BAGALA[illegible]KHI KAVACHA.—It will help you to overcome your enemies and to take revenge on them. Moreover the wearer gets his desired object and a Bhakta or Sadhak is released from the court, when he is prosecuted as an accused or as a plaintiff through some accident. Price Rs. 9-2.

MANGALA KAVACHA.—Cures skin diseases, leprosy, leocoderms, eczema, etc. Rs. 3-10.

BUDDHA KAVACHA.—Cures derangement of mind, defect in vocal organs and tightness of the tongue. Rs. 4-7.

DHANAWANTARI KAVACHA.—Controls birth wonderfully. Rs. 7-9.

SARASWATI KAVACHA.—Grants retentive faculty, success in examination. Rs. 9-9.

HALF PRICE FOR FOUR WEEKS.

From the Dav of the Lunar Eclipse.

The Luner eclipse will occur on the 2nd April next. On this auspicious occasion we have arranged to hold a big "Piurascharan" ceremony attended by "Birat Jajna" and shall prepare a lot of our marvellous Talisman and to give them a wider circulation for the benefit of the general public we have decided to distribute EACH TALISMAN AT HALF PRICE. This concession will be available till the 2nd May next.

Those who will remit the prices in advance with their names and gotras (if Hindu) within 2nd May will only be en[illegible]ed to get the required Talism[illegible] Half Price

Book Your [illegible]e to avoid despair

[illegible] is to be forearmed

MISERY, DIS[illegible]LURES N[illegible] CROSS IN LOVE, untimely death, extinction of line and every o[illegible]r ailments are sure to be cured by the help of our marvellous Ta[illegible]an.

IF FAILURE, MONEY REFUNDED GUARANTEE SUPPLIED.

AKSHOYA KAVACHA.—It is unparallele[illegible]d in the world. Mahabir Karma in ancient India was powerful by this kavacha which is described in the Mahatha ata. It can be kept up in hand which will save you from all the dangers and calamities and will improve your situation. Ordinary Rs 13-5. Purascharan-Siddha Pratisthita Mahamulya Akshoya Kavacha. Rs. 29-10.

MAHAMRITYUNJOY KAVACHA.—It will ward off all serious disasters and accidents that might otherwise end in premature death. Price Rs. 8-2.

SURJA KAVACHA.—Its wearer is sure to shake off the most obstinate diseases. Price Rs. 5-3.

BASHIKARAN KAVACHA.—It will fulfil your will and the yielded man or woman will serve your purpose and will follow you like shadow. Price Rs. 4-9. Special giving immediate effects Rs. 34-2.

NRISINGHA KAVACHA.—It will cure Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Hysteria and other diseases in the women and enable them to bear healthy and long-living children. It is sure to save you from the influence of bad spirits. Price Rs. 7-5.

MAHAKALA KAVACHA.—By wearing this even women who are hopelessly barren will get children and those whose children never live will be mother of children who will live long. Price Rs. 11-9.

SUKRA KAVACHA.—Cures nervous debility, waste of semen, loss of manhood, ureathral complaints Rs. 7-5. Special giving immediate effects in gold. Rs. 39-5.

GRAHASANTI KAVACHA.—Propitiates all evil stars, fulfils the desires, leads to success, brings happiness in home. Rs. 32-9.

We have many other wonderful Talismans except those mentioned herein the descriptions and testimonials can be seen in our catalogue which is sent free of cost. A few testimonials extracted from thousands are given below for the satisfaction of the general public.

SOME OPINIONS ABOUT ASTROLOGY.

Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Cumming, Judge, High Court. Calcutta—On examining my fore-head, the exact time of birth of me and my son were correctly stated. He made some wonderful prediction about me which were proved to the last letter.

Hon'ble Mr. Rai Dwarka Nath Chakravarty Bahadur, Judge, Calcutta High Court—Pt. B. K. Jyotisbhusan is an expert in Astrology I am sure he will satisfy any body.

Mr. K. L. Dutt Rd., Accountant General, Madras and Registrar, Calcutta University—Jyotirbhusan possesses extraordinary power in Astrology and Palmistry.

Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Das, Late offg. District Magistrate, Noakhali. Member, L. G. Council, E. B. & Assam—He is an adept in Astrology. His reading of the past and future is wonderful.

Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Mukherjee, District Judge, Sylhet.—Pt. B. K. Jyotirbhushan is a successful astrologer. He has made me greatly astonished by making some calculations about me.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, M.A., Registrar, Dacca University.—He told accurately some of the principal events of my life.

Hon'ble Nawab S. Hossain Haider Chaudhary, Comilla—B. K. Jyotirbhushan possesses extraordinary power in Astrology.

Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Momen Commissioner, Chittagong Division, Chittagong.—I was struck with wonder at the miraculous power of Pandit Basanta Kumar Jyotirbhushan in reading or rather anticipating my thought. His power of calculations seems to be wonderful. Dated, 15th March, 1931.

Mr. S. N. Basu, M.A., Principal, Victoria College, Comilla.—He possesses sound knowledge of Astrology.

Note.—One year life reading (monthly details) Rs. 4; 5 years life reading Rs. 16. Questions varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 per question.

SOME OPINIONS ABOUT TALISMANS.

Mr. H. L. Banerjee, Manager, The Pioneer Camphor State Ltd., Munsifdanga (Purulia), B. N. R.—Your Dhanada, Nrishingha and Akshoya Kavachas gave me marvellous effects.

Mr. Banka Satyanarayana, B.A., Deputy Tahsildar, Kothapeta, Godavari Madras—I have been perceiving the effect of your Sani, Navagraha, and Bagalamukhi Kavachas taken some time ago.

Mr. Premdasji, P. O. Mount Abu, Achalgarh Jain Factory, Rajputana—Two Mahakala Kavachas taken from you for my friends have produced immense good result.

Mr. J. K. Roy, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Chittagong—I am surprised at the efficacy of your Shyama, Navagraha, Nrisingha, and Sani Kavachas and the accuracy of your answering questions.

Mr. R. C. Das, Retired Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong—I have been really charmed by the effect of your Bagalamukhi and Dhanada Kavachas.

Mr. P. Singh, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta—I am well astonished seeing wonderful effects of your Shyama, Dhanada, and Bagalamukhi Kavachas within a week.

Mr. M. V. Ranganatha, Mudaliar, 1-35, Pol. Sappenet, George Town, Madras—I was much benefitted by your Sani Kavacha I got a job within 10 or 12 days of wearing it.

Mr. M. S. Mahanti, Income Tax Officer, Cuttack—Bagalamukhi, Sani and Navagraha Kavachas got from you in April last, have given me excellent results.

Mr. W. G. Essein, Old Hospital Road, Axim, Gold Coast, Africa—Your Dhanada and Nabagraha Talismans assisted me a great deal and proved the effect very good.

Mr. Jabed Ali, Late Head Master, Biroli Faridpur—Your Shyama Kavacha has given me immense benefit within 7 days of wearing it.

Mr. P. K. Chatterjee, Overseer, B. N. Railway Ranchi—Your Basikaran has given me immense benefit beyond expectation.

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President Palmist Pandit B. K. BHATTACHARYYA JYOTIRBHUSAN F. T. S. 105-B, Grey Street Calcutta.

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A Sound Library.

WITH ALL NOISES ON FILE

Roar Of Lion, Applause, Thunder Or Cackle Of Chickens,

Station WGY has a sound library. When the director of a radio drama needs the sound of surf, a revolver shot, a machine gun, or the roar of a train he goes to the sound library for a life-like film that gives the desired realism to the program.

If the action of the play takes place at a busy street corner, a photographic production of the sound recorded at a busy corner is available. If the script calls for the take-off of a single-motor a tri-motor plane, the sound of either is on file. The sound of water lapping the sandy shore of an inland lake, the surf at Cape Cod or the roar of a stormy sea on Maine's rock-bound coast is to be found indexed under "water."

RECORDING THE APPLAUSE.

Some folks enjoy a concert by singer or orchestra better if the number is followed by applause. It will soon be possible to follow a studio-produced musical selection by applause equal in volume to that accorded the prima donna at the Metropolitan, because the applause at the Metropolitan will be recorded and reproduced when and where desired. However, extreme care must be taken that the record of the gloved-hand Metropolitan applause is not filed in place of prize fight applause.

No longer will it be necessary for an inventor to contrive appliances to simulate sound of locomotive, chickens, dogs, cats, lions, waterfalls, thunder, wind or street riots. With a portable recorder WGY will get the sound at the source, keep it canned in storage and use it over and over again when needed.

The radio drama is put over by sound only. Gesture, make-up or scenery cannot be used to convey action or to delineate character to the listener. Sound and sound only registers. This sound may be the voice of the performer or the sound of a variety of devices which convey realism and promote action. Bells, closing doors, breaking china, etc., all aid both action and realism. Now WGY has the equipment to provide natural sound background.

Included in the equipment of the General Electric Company at Schenectady is a film sound recorder. This has several uses. For example it is used to record the speech of announcers that they may study their voices and correct defective speech or enunciation. Aspiring radio performers are sometimes permitted to hear their voices as radio listeners would hear them and historic radio programs have been recorded for the archives.

HENS GO ON THE AIR.

Recently a commercial client, desiring to give talks on poultry, wanted to promote realism by bringing a coop of hens to the studio. It was his belief that the cackle of the hens would give a novel and appropriate background. The hens and lusty rooster were brought to the studio. A plentiful supply of corn was scattered near the microphone. The microphone was connected to the sound recorder and as the chickens expressed their delight with the corn, every cluck and cackle tracked a design on the film. The rooster was made to crow in the best breaking-down fashion. This film has been developed and may now be reproduced as a background for the speaker. The sounds of chicken and chanticleer are now indelibly recorded and will live long after these feathered birds have passed over the dining table.

Some difficulty was found in making the record as the chickens found the studio surroundings somewhat strange and developed microphone fright. In attempting to get them to cluck in natural fashion one of the control men "shushed" them. When the film was developed it sounded like the midnight raid on a hen roost. Corn placed about the microphone was next resorted to and the hens pecked at the food with enthusiasm. However, when the film was reproduced the rapid pecking sounded like a tap dancer. The problem was solved by scattering the corn on a felt mat.—"New York Times."

Syt. Naval Gandhi.

—:o:—

LEAVES FOR AMERICA

Syt. Naval Gandhi, of the Orient Pictures Corporation has left for America. His intention is to study the talkie conditions in the West and negotiate for the purchase of an up-to-date talkie machinery.

SOCIAL PICTURES.

—:o:—

AT THE WEST END.

"Tolls of Destiny" which will be released from this Saturday at the West End, is a social picture. It aims at illustrating the "Karma" theory of life. The interior 'shots' and some of the episodes of an interesting story are noteworthy,

MR. PAUL BERR'S

(Copyright by P. Berr.)

Interesting Design for the New Theatre.

Around And About [redacted] The Theatreland.

—:o:—

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE COMPLE[redacted]KIE

—:o:—

First [redacted]

To speak abo[redacted]ts of a particular, [redacted] film is to spea[redacted] not, about the [redacted] the productio[redacted] Films. For[redacted]mple, [redacted] few, of them[redacted]ve develop[redacted] screen techn[redacted]e as clearly [redacted] fined and [redacted] distinct from stage technique. [redacted]e anomalies, moreover, in [redacted]y and settings, in interior [redacted]ets" and outdoor "shots", [redacted]stume and ornaments in [redacted]aracter and action of players [redacted] common.

These [redacted]cts are not, entirely, absent [redacted] the Indian talkie en-

MR. PAUL BERR

He aspires to build the Theatre for Mankind.

titled "Alam-Ara", now being shown at the Majestic. But it has, as a poineed venture, many points entirely in its favour. In the first place, it is the first Indian film completely talkie. It has manipulated the talkie translation of a complete story, not "sketches", nor detached fragments. Secondly, it shows the range and variety of sound reproduction involved in the production of a complete story: Finally, it has shown that with due restraint and thoughtful direction players like Sjts. Vithal and Prithviraj and Miss Zubeida could by their significant acting and speech, evolve dramatic values which the silent screen cannot possibly aspire. "Adil," the prisoner, exiled from home, is played in a manner almost entirely successful and suitable to the talkie medium. With a better story and less crowded accessories, the "talkie" would have given both the producers and the players more affective scope.

GOOD BUSINESS

—:o:—

Educating Young Actors

M. Jacques Feyder, the reputed French Directer, at present in Hollywood considers it is "good business" to educate young and promising actors and, of course, actresses. He sponsors the project of a scholarship which would enable them to spend their time profitably in a "trip round the world" lasting, he says, at least a year.

"Young players of the future must", he says, "be able to speak fluently at least one other language beside their own, and by actual contact with the people of other countries they must gain a wide international view-point."

The education and the educative tours M. J. Feyder proposes would be, he insists, "good business either for individual companies or the industry at large". We, in India, have not yet understood the necessity or even the importance of the organised "in[redacted] which M. Feyder, [redacted]rs. But we have [redacted]ompanies." And, it [redacted]oped that they have [redacted]begun to understand that ignorance is not power in film industry. It is education, knowledge of the various aspects and demands of the industry, which is at present only a trade, that is the enduring power. That is its stabilising value.

"SHALL BE SATISFIED"

—:o:—

A film-goer lays down his conditions. He says:—

I shall be satisfied when, and only when:—

(1) Fox makes more films like "Sunny Side Up".

(2) "Ben Hur" and "Seventh Heaven" are revived.

(3) William Haines is hanged, drawn and quartered.

(4) I see more of Adrianne Allen and Winifred Shotter.

(5) "Secrets of Nature" films are banned.

(6) Britain makes more films like "On Approval".

(7) Bustr Keaton smiles. (This is sheer obstinacy on my part, for he is really quite all right as he is!)

(8) Gloria Swanson retires, or stops "wiggling".

(9) Maurice Chevolier stops grinning at nothing.—"Film Weekly".

ANOTHER ASPIRES

—:o:—

And Is Answered

"I might marry you if you had the looks of Ramon Novarro, the physique of George Bancroft, and could make love like Maurice Chevalier!"

"I can do none of these things, darling, but I could bite you like Rin-Tin-Tin!"—"Film Weekly".

"THE EXILE"

—:o:—

THE SHORTEST PLAY

Tristan Bernard has written what is perhaps the shortest play ever produced. It is called "The Exile".

Labourdin is the exile, and Melaneau is a mountaineer. As the curtain rises, Melaneau is sitting before the fire in his mountain cabin near the frontier. There is a knock on the door, and when he opens it the exile enters.

This is the entire dialogue of the play:

Labourdin—Whoever you are, have pity on a hunted man. There is a price on my head.

Melaneau—How much?

The exile turns on his heel and walks off as the curtain falls.—"N. Y. Times."

TRAVEL FUND

FOR YOUNG ACTORS

That a travel fund to enable promising young actors to be sent for a trip around the world of at least a year is a move towards which the film industry is heading is the belief of Jacques Feyder, the French director, who is now working in Hollywood.

"The time is rapidly approaching." says Feyder, "when it will be considered good busines for either individual companies, or the industry at large, to encourage travel. Young players of the future must be able to speak fluently at least one other language besides their own, and by actual contact with the people of other countries they must gain a wide, international viewpoint.

"The travel fund I have in mind would work somewhat along the line of the travel scholarships given by certain large colleges. A promising young actor of a French studio, for example, would be given such a scholarship with the understanding that during his year of travel he would visit studios and theatres in every country he visited, familiarising himself with the work of his fellow-professionals in other countries as well as saturating himself with new languages and new customs. Similar travel scholarships would also be given out by the Ameri-

KUMARI BINA ADDY.

She is attracting attention in London by her musical skill.

can, Spanish, German, and British film industries.—"Film Weekly".

SOVIET GRAMOPHONE ENTERPRISE

—:o:—

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

That the interest in the production of up-to-date gramophone records and reproducing machines by the Soviet authorities, and referred to in occasional brief items in the 'New York Times' last year, has borne substantial cultural fruits seems indicated by an article by Eugen Braudo in a late number of the Moskauer Rundschau, the Soviet German-language weekly. Professor Braudo wrote, in part, as follows:—

It is about a year since the Soviet gramophone industry, equipped with modern technical machinery, began to become an important factor in our cultural and scientific life. The pre-revolutionary gramophone, with its grotesque horn, which in some ways seemed a symbol of petit bourgeois comfort, has made way for the modern box-like machine. In a country with such a mighty urge for every kind of cultural and political instruction as the Soviet Union, the modern phonograph has become an extraordinarily important instrument for such enlightenment.

"Now we are using the phonograph for teaching languages and for the rudiments of instruction in agriculture, industrial technique, music, etc. A very interesting and vivid picture of such activities is afforded by the programme laid down for the coming year by the management of the gramophone recording office. The basic character of this programme reveals a certain social optimism in the popular interest in artistic and political scientific instruction. About one-third of this programme is devoted to the historic treasures of Russian music, while two-thirds go to popular scientific themes, speeches and modern music in its pronouncedly social character.

"The new catalogue of electric records lists about 1,500 pieces. Thus far the best Soviet reproductions are those of the singing voice, which include those of the best artists, among whom are Dzerzhinskaya, Stepanova, Koslovsy, Pirogof and Golovin. These pieces present different important parts of the Russian musical drama, such as, for instance, the mass scene at Vassilye Blazhennye from 'Boris Godunoff, which is not yet known abroad. There are also many very good orchestra records, including pieces by Rimsky-Korsskoff, Tchaikovsky, Glazunoff and Moussorbsky. Modern Russian music is represented mostly by interesting chorus records, showing the work of Davidenko, Belye and Tchemberdzhy. There is also some orchestral and Quartet music by Oransky, Belye, Tchemberdzhy and Krein.

"The high spot in gramophone recording so far is a collection of some 200 disks made at the artistic olympiad of various nationalities of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in July, 1930. Armenian Uzbekian, Abkhazian, Tatar, Persian, Georgian music of all varities was lined up in a huge layout of records which may be regarded as the foundation stone of a great tone collection including the entire content of Soviet music.

The Producer's Points.

PUBLISHED LETTERS AND SUGGESTIONS

Have Helped Him

One of the Indian exhibitors, representative of well-known—combine recently expressed in these columns his views. This time we have the views of a producer of international fame—Mr. Carl Laemmle of the Universal. He writes:—

"The pitfalls of Public Opinion are generally found by those who ignore Public Opinion, and who make and present pictures which they think the public ought to have. In other words, they prejudge public taste and desires without the aid of the public. I have avoided many of the pitfalls by consulting Public Opinion in advance through the medium of this column which has appeared weekly in this periodical for the past eight years. The hundreds of thousands of letters which have come to me in response have guided me into the production of many successful pictures. I have followed Public taste in many cases rather than my own. I am satisfied that this great help from the Public is largely responsible for Universal's leadership to-day. I want the help and the letters to continue, I wish they might come by the millions instead of hundreds of thousands. And, after all the Public is just as keenly interested as I am."—"S.E. Post."

[redacted]ND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

The screen technician who analysed last week the defects of Indian films proposes here some remedies. He says:—

"To me it appears the only way the love theme in Indian acting can be successfully introduced is when the treatment of the subject is not subjective but objective. I know objective story writing is not the highest form of literary Art but there does not seem to be any other way for the Indian scenario writer in our present conditions. Of course, the question arises: what should be the objective end of any love theme? In the answer to this question lies perhaps, the greatest of all subjects that can be most profitably utilised in hundreds of scenarios in India for at least another ten years to come; and one does not have to go far to find the answer. It is self-evident every-where, practically in every Indian home, mocking alike at the younger, as well as the older generation, it is the economical oppression that every young man, especially every young woman, has to struggle against unceasingly, waiting for the day when he or she too may, like so many others before him or her, reach that stage of life that decidedly belongs to the past with recollections blank and few pleasant reminiscences indeed of his or her lost youth. They say that during spring-time youth's fancy turns towards the subject of love. In this respect there is no spring-time for the Indian boy or girl, and it is because the old fogies would not have it so.

IBSEN AND MODERN DRAMA.

Let us recall for a moment the almost similar circumstances which existed in Europe during the latter part of the last century. I do not mean exactly parallel conditions existed there but I refer to the period when the Feminist movement against the problem of so-called woman's emancipation the problem which created that great master of the modern European drama, Henrik Ibsen, was at its highest. The problem was no less acute in other parts of Europe as it was in Norway, and the great Norwegian began to wield his pen, to the surprise and consideration of all Europe, with an objective end—namely, to analyse and bring to light the not too human liberty that was accorded to the Norwegian, and incidentally to the European woman of the day. The result was "The Doll's House," "Ghosts", "Hedda Gabler" etc. And agree with me or not, it is these plays that paved the way for such themes as we find running through the works of Sir Arthur Pinero and John Galsworthy in the plays of that vitrolic poet from the South, Gabriel D'Annuzio, in the writings of that sober Teuton Ferenc Molnar or the hyperromantic Suddermann or Schnitzler.

INDIA WANTS AN IBSEN.

What we need out here in the field of scenario writing is an Ibsen who would analyse the vagaries of our old folks and the emotional suppression of the youth, and thus endeavour to open the door of spring to the latter in the same way as did that great Feminist pave the way for greater freedom, for the women of the West. And after this has been once achieved treatment of melodramatic subjects in Indian pictures would not appear so outlandish as they do at present.

WESTERN ARISTOCRACY AND INDIAN CASTE.

Although we all know in the heart of our hearts, even though we may not like to admit, that that day is far distant indeed when the Indian woman's case would have to be taken up where Ibsen began, to bring the Indian woman to such a stage, however is well worth trying. And when every Indian will truthfully begin to feel that our woman is only fifty years behind her Western sister and no more I can assure my most critical leader that much will have been done to improve our social structure; and every effort in this direction will be well spent. One of the best ways to achieve this would be through motion pictures.

All correspondence for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

—:o:—

Mr. Shah has finished another picture named "The Brave Warrior" Mr. A. P. Kapoor has completed two pictures [redacted] and "The Prince of [redacted]

Messrs. Mayash[redacted] ly releasing th[redacted] ture "Saliva[redacted] Co.).

"The Vag[redacted] pleted and [redacted]se at the West End. Other [redacted]inctions which are nearing completion are "The Mother", "The Emperor" and "The Royal Marriage." (Saroj Film Co.)

Mr. Nagendra Mujumdar has finished his picture "The Love Birds" and now he is busy with another one named "The Black-Watcher". Miss Madhuri, takes the leading role. (Ranjit Film Co.).

THE THEATRE FOR MANKIND.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DHUNJI NATHANI—Karmali Rahimtoola, senior partner of Messrs. Rahimtoola Dhunji and Co., father of Hussein Mahomedali, Sultanali and Jafferali died on Saturday 28th March, 1931 of a fatal Railway accident at Masjid Station, Bombay. "Thy will be Done, O'Lord".

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Ekene" arrived in London on the evening of 30th March.

CO-OPERATORS' EXCURSION.

The Fort Co-operative Institute Bombay is organizing an excursion on Sunday next with a whole-day programme. For particulars and tickets please write to Mr. R. L. Jaiswal Propaganda officer Fort Co-operative Institute, Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street Bombay.

SHRI RAM KRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 96th birthday anniversary of Bhagwan Shri Ram Krishna, the Vedantic drama "Nachiketa" (Kothopanishad dramatised with a number of scenes interpolated) will be performed by the Bengalees of Bombay at the Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar on Saturday (4th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.). There will be also a magic performance by Prof. Utarkar of Baroda at 5-30 p.m. that day.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

The 57th Varshikotsav of the Bombay Arya Samaj comes on 9th inst. It will take place from the 9th to 12th inst. Mahila Parishad and physical performances are the special attractions of this year. From the 10th to 12th programmes are arranged for both morning and evening which will be gone through in the pandal erected on the grounds of Sheth Vinodiram Balchand near Mhatre's Studio (Choupati). Nagarkirtan will take place on the 9th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Friday the 3rd inst.

Superscribed Mails for China and Japan per S.S. "Tsushima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday the 3rd inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Cange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-00 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 8th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Kirkee And Christ Church Draw.

Owing to overconfidence Christ Church were definitely below par against Kirkee United in the Aga Khan Tournament yesterday, and never played like the side that they are expected to be. Kirkee had the services of Tyrrell and Naidu two experienced and familiar figures, and the team as a whole were a well-balanced lot. The first half was blank, both sides missing chances. When the game was resumed Tyrrell broke through and scored with a hard shot. Christ Church never gave up trying, and in a scramble in the Kirkee circle D'Cunha managed to equalise. Extra time brought no change in the game, and the match will be replayed at 4-15 p.m. to-morrow. For Kirkee Gill Singh played a sound game as left half.

The teams were:—

Christ Church Association: Berriman; Gidney and Westerling; Chapman, Morris and Murphy; Sullivan, D'Cunha, James, D'Avoine and Alberts.

Kirkee United: Thakor Singh; Darby and Petkar; Bhagoo, Namul and Gill Singh; Phillips Dharma, Tyrrell, Naidu and Amor.

Umpires: Messrs. Kapadia and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 Replay.

5-30 Bhusawal v. Lonavla.

PESHAWAR MUNICIPALITY TO RETAIN SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

PESHAWAR, April 1.

At the request of the Hindu and Sikh members the Committee of the Peshawar Municipality has resolved on the continuance of the present system of separate electorates. The Committee further has decided that the number of seats should be determined by the combined ratio of the population and voting strength which gives about 13 seats to Muslims, 3 to Hindus and one to the Sikhs.—A. P.

TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM BULLETS.

Forest Ranger's Evidence In Chirner Case.

WHY HE HID HIMSELF IN A BUSH.

Hearing was resumed in the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana, on Wednesday. Bapu Ramchandra Alekar the Forest Ranger, was further cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar and other defence counsel.

One more prosecution witness was examined before the Court rose for the day.

Further cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Bapu Ramchandra Alekar said he did not remember if he had taken down the name of the man who was slapped by the Police Inspector. He could not identify him. He did not see that man afterwards.

Did you see any of the Congress leaders inciting the crowd to cut trees?—No. I did not.

Did you see anybody rushing at the Police?—I saw people rushing at the place where I and the Police Inspector had taken shelter. Besides that I did not see anybody rushing at the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. A. Rege, witness said that he and the Police Inspector moved about on the hill to arrest the persons cutting trees.

Would you contradict if I said that Mr. Patil slapped at least four or five persons?—Yes. It is false.

Is it true that at times you could not see the Police Inspector owing to his being behind the bush,—Yes. It was so.

REMOVAL OF HAND-CUFFS.

How long did the conversation between the Mamlatdar and the Police Inspector regarding the removal of handcuffs last?—It lasted for three or four minutes.

Did the Mamlatdar order the Police Inspector to remove the hand-cuffs,—No. He did not.

Have you stated in your statement before Mr. Raje on October 16, the story about the Police Inspector's handing over his revolver and belt to his orderly?—I do not remember it now.

The statement was read out to the witness. It did not contain the story. Witness said that he was not asked about it. Similarly, he was not asked about the conversation between the Mamlatdar and the Police Inspector and, therefore, there was no reference to it.

FIRST REPORT OF FIRING.

When did Mr. Patil give his revolver and belt to his orderly?—It was along with the Panchnamas. It was already taken off but I do not know when.

When did you hear the first report of firing —When I had crossed the streamlet and had reached near the well.

How far was Mr. Patil from you?—He started before me, but I did not see him on descending the hill.

Did you hear the crowd jeering at Mr. Patil?—No. I did not.

Replying to questions by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar witness said that on reaching Chirner after the incident, he waited at the house of Sakharam Keshav Powle, accused No. 11. He was there for nearly two hours. Witness did not take food but arrangements for food and other things were made. Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector was also there. Witness could not say if Mr. Patil took his meals there. Witness was given some country medicine (Matra) with milk.

Replying to Mr. K. N. Dharup, witness described the procedure followed by the Police when they effected arrests of the persons cutting trees. Witness said that when a man was arrested he took down his name. Like that 17 arrests were effected. When Police Inspector Patil began to draw the Panchnamas witness gave him the paper on which he had noted the names in pencil.

Witness was then shown a paper dated October 16, and asked if it was the same slip of paper, to which he replied in the affirmative. He added that Mr. Raje, the Dy. S.P. showed him that paper and took his signature on it.

Is it a fact that this paper was not in existence before October 16?—No. It is not so. That suggestion is false.

IF SO, A MISTAKE.

Are all the 17 names in your own hand?—No. Only 16 are in my hand.

In your statement before Mr Raje, the Dy. S. P. you have stated that all the 17 arrests were effected in your presence and you had taken down the names?—If I have stated so, it is a mistake.

In his evidence before the committing Magistrate, witness had stated that all the names above his signature were written in his hand. He studied the paper minutely and said that the seventeenth name was also written in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. R. Damle after the interval witness narrated how Satyagraha used to be practised on former occasions. He was present at the Satyagraha offered on September 18. The Police Inspector and the Mamlatdar were also there.

NO WARNING.

Did any of the officers tell the people that if they did not leave the place quietly, force would be used?—No. I did not hear any officer saying that.

Mr. Damle read out the deposition of the witness in a case before the Panvel Magistrate in the case of some persons who were arrested on September 18. The witness had stated in that deposition that Gopinath and Damle delivered speeches and at the conclusion of the speech the Police Inspector informed the gathering that they were an unlawful assembly and he would not allow them to enter the forest. He also warned them that if they did not disperse quietly, he would ask the police to use force and disperse them.

The witness said that he did not remember what evidence he had given, but whatever he had stated there must be right.

Did you see accused Gupte's daughter there?—No. I know her but I do not remember having seen her.

Did you see any doctor there?—Yes. Doctor Phadke was there.

Was he there to cut trees or to render medical help?—He was there to render medical help.

Do you know if Police Inspector Patil had his revolver with him on September 18, when you and he both were present at Satyagraha?—I do not remember.

You accompanied Police Inspector Patil from Panvel to Chirner on September 25 did you see him loading his revolver anywhere?—No.

Was there any talk between you and Inspector Patil when he handed over his revolver to his orderly Shantaram?—No.

Did you think that that circumstance was of great importance?—No. I did not think so.

KHADDAR-CLAD BOY AGAIN.

Questioned by the Foreman of the Jury, witness said that when on descending the hill, he saw the crowd and when the Khaddar-clad boy came to his rescue, he felt great relief. When he heard the gun-shots he was terrified and so leaving aside the boy, he went to the bush and hid himself there.

You must have again felt relieved when you entered the bush?—Yes. I did because I felt I would be saved from a bullet.

HIDING HIMSELF IN A BUSH.

Naturally, there must have been signs of relief on your face, Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector entered the bush after you. Did you study his face. Was there any sign of relief and joy or did his face show any sign of repentence?—I did not study his face carefully. That was hardly the time for me to do it.

Ramchandra Gunaji Gardi, ex-Talati of Chirner was the next witness who gave evidence for the prosecution. His examination-in-chief was not yet over when the Court rose for the day.

The Court will remain closed till Monday for the Easter Holidays. Hearing will be resumed on Tuesday next.

Merchant's Fatal Fall.

How a Khoja merchant was run over by an electric train on Saturday last was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday, when an inquest was held touching the death of Mr. Karmali Rahimtoola. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Karmali was boarding a moving train at Masjid Road, when he was knocked down by the train. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Railway Police, but died on the way. The deceased was going to Mahim that day. While the train was about to start, the deceased ran from the over bridge to catch the train. The deceased was warned by a porter not to rush for the train, but he grasped the bar of the compartment and slipped between the train and the platform. The train was stopped and the deceased was extricated and taken to the hospital but died on the way. Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull. The jury returned to verdict of accidental death.

ZIRA BOMB CASE.

Two Jailed While The Third Is Acquitted.

LAHORE, April 1.

In the Zira bomb case the Special Tribunal consisting of Justices Blacker, Rai Bahadur Gangaram and Saleem has sentenced Durdas and Puransing to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the third accused.

It will be recalled that the case was a sequel to the throwing of a bomb on the thana at Zira during last summer. No one was injured. The fourth accused in this case who was the Deputy President of the Zira Municipality, was discharged in the early stages of the case.—A. P.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

Approver In The Witness-Box

MOTOR CAR FOR NATIONAL WORK.

The examination of Moghe, the approver was continued at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road shooting case in the sessions in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged.

During the examination-in-chief of the approver he deposed that Vaishampayan told him that the creed of the Congress made revolution impossible. At another time he was told that revolutionaries had never recognised the Congress, and they had their existence felt by their work every two years.

KNEW SAVARKAR.

The approver narrated the incidents which took place from the year 1907 right up to the day of shooting incident. Witness knew Mr. V. D. Savarkar during 1907 and 1909, and Vaishampayan the first accused since 1918, the first meeting place with the latter being at Ahmedabad, where the witness was transferred. Witness stayed with Vaishampayan for nearly two months at Bhavnagar in 1921, during which period their association became closer. Since February 1930, witness came into closer contact with the first accused as the latter was transferred to Bombay.

FORMATION OF A PARTY.

In March 1930, Vaishampayan told witness that national work, however small, could not be done individually, and suggested a formation of a party. In April 1930, the first accused asked witness to point out at least two men, who would act according to his instructions. Wintness introduced Bapat, the second accused, who became his 'senapati'.

INFUSING NEW LIFE IN PRABHAT PHERIES.

Proceeding witness deposed that Vaishampayan wanted to infuse new life in the Prabhat Pheris and hence he introduced three songs. (They were read out in the Court). The refrain of one of them was "whoever got independence without battle". At this stage a cyclo-style machine was found necessary to issue bulletins, which the first accused wanted to be distributed along with Congress Bulletins. After some time, witness under the pen-name of 'Chapdha' composed a dialogue and a ballad at the instance of the first accused.

MOTOR CAR FOR NATIONAL WORK.

Continuing, witness said that he came in touch with Budhiman, Sharda and Swami in the month of August at the residence of Vaishampayan. The first accused wanted to raise a loan of Rs. 1,000, which witness helped him in getting from the Co-operative Bank of the Telegraph Office, to buy a motor car for national work.

His Lordship and the member of the special jury inspected the car X-8131 from which shots were alleged to have been fired. The hearing will be resumed on Thursday.

(Continued from Column 7).

raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tynebridge for Hambudg:—160 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji; 207 cwts niger seed J Dayal; 21 cwts gum olibanum 52 cwts gum karaya D Mavji and Co; 6 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 105 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Antwerp:—165 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 28 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora & Co; 220 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.

S S Llandilo for Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—240 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of London for Dunkirk:—9300 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 625 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 113 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Toushima Maru for Hongkong:—5875 cwts onions P E Dadachanji.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Negoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Haiphong:—2000 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—1000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

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The "Minimax" meets the need of sportsmen who do not wish to maintain two watches, one for ordinary wear and another for timing sporting events.
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STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 125
18-ct. GOLD ... ... ,, 210
WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.

Gandara, Slightham, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 2.

Domala, Kitson, London
Ozarda, Lamb, Karachi
Bloemfontain, Shea, Calcutta
Shahristan, Connell, Antwerp.

LOADING.

April 1.

Steamer Moldevia for London
Steamer Karogala for Durban
Steamer Bankura for Busreh
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Domala:—The M M Company's steamer Domala, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ozarda—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bloemfontein:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Bloemfontein, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Shahristan:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Shahristan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 1.

1 Barenfels, Karachi, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Ranchi London 4-4 M M and Co.
3 Domala Middlesbrough 2-4 M M and Co.
4 Clan Ross Malabar Coast 8-4 James Finlay and Co.
5 Flaudilo, Hamburg, 2.4 L Edwards, Ltd.
7 Shahristan Antwerp 2/4 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Kaga Maru, Japan 14-4 N Y Kaisha.
9 Circassia, Liverpool, 11-4, Graham Trading Co.
10 Dumana London NF, M M and Co.
11 City of Singapore Karachi 2/4 K Nixon & Co.
12 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 8-4 O S Kaisha.
13 City of Paris Glasgow, N F, K Nixon and Co.
14 Tsushima Maru, Japan 4/4 N Y Kaisha.
15 City of London, Plymouth, 0-4 James Finlay & Co.
16 Kohistan Dunkirk 3-4 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontien Calcutta 1/4 F F Campbell & Co.
2 Eldonpark, Moulmein 4/4 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bandra Persian Gulf 1/4 M M and Co.
4 Varsova Susrah 3/4 M M and Co.
5 Tynebridge Hamburg 3-4, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Gandara Karachi 4/4 M M and Co.
9 Alipore Kobe 8/4 M M & Co.
10 Cape St. Andrew Colombo 5/4 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Chinkoa Karachi 3/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Risaldar Rangoon 15/4 T Morrison and Co.
D/E Jalavihar Tuticorin 5/4 Scindia S N Co.
H Janaki Malabar Coast 2/4 Malabar S S Co.
N Gambada, Calcutta 1-4, M. M. & Co.
P Jamnagar Jamnagar 2/4 Laiji Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Manila 1-5-30 G. F. W. M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
Kabinga 2-4-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thaleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Assekerk 6-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Berkenfels 13-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Easthourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Union 9-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31
Genoa Maru 15-4-31 N YKaisha.
Gange 7-4-31 L T Co.
Hamburg Maru 9-4-13 O. S. Kaisha.
Shini Maru 10-4-31 O. S. Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
Moldevia N F, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Kohistan 2-4-31 M M and Co.
Chinkoa N, F, M, M, and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tynebridge, NF, G T Co.
Llandila N F L Edward Ltd

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Ross 3-4-31 J F Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tan Shima Maru 4-4-31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vasova 3-4-31 M M and Co.
Bankura N F M M and Co.
Varela N F, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Feinan Maru, N F B S N Co.
Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi 1 P and O S N Co
Moldevia, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Kohistan M M and Co.
Chinkoa M M and Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tashima Maru N Y Kaisha
Kaga Maru N. Y. Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tynebridge G T Co.
Llandilo L. Edward Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola M M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Varela M M and Co.
Bankura M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Bloemfontein 31-3-31
Risaldar 31-3-31
Saugor 31-3-31

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 1.

S S Trantenfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—82 cases leather scrap; 70 cases gablong goods; 594 cases glassware; 74 cases machinery; 84 cases nails; 187 cases plywood; 175 cases slates; 500 cases salt; 70 cases spirits; 250 cases milk; 50 cases tiles; 250 cases vegetable products; 53 cases paper; 50 cases beer; 30 cases wine; 220 cases pencils; 119 cases lamp parts; 500 nos. cylinders; 230 drums m i l oil; 898 drums chemicals; 250 drums dyes dry; 148 drums whale oil.

From Breinen:—97 cases motor and cycle covers; 236 cases beer; 788 cases slates; 225 cases salt; 123 cases bolts and nuts; 32 cases paper; 788 bundles tubes; 650 cases glassware; 125 cases nails; 77 coils wire ropes; 960 pieces iogs; 280 coils wire; 91 cases ultra marine.

From Antwerp:—1693 bundles steel bars; 11722 bundles steel hoops; 513 bundles steel angles; 380 bundles steel joists; 3039 bundles steel sheets; 2095 cases steel rods; 671 cases tubes; 249 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases earthenware; 905 cases tyres; 100 cases wire; 454 cases slates; 600 cases glassware; 675 drums chemicals; 560 drums dyes dry; 5625 cases vegetable products; 250 cases chicory; 100 cases nails; 614 cases starch; 100 cases farina; 125 cases beer; 102 cases brandy.

From Rotterdam:—615 cases beer; 1200 bags farina; 70 cases strawboards; 150 cases borytes; 75 cases cheese; 109 cases silk yarn; 200 cases milk; 80 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases tiles; 50 cases codliver oil; 1000 cases vegetable fats; 289 cases cloversteins; 40 drums whale oil; 2550 drums dyes dry; 582 drums dyes paste; 275 bags dextrine; 1206 drums chemicals.

From Alexandria:—200 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 1.

For London:—11 cases animal skin H M Ghazanfir; 1 bale animal skin J M Rahimtoola; 11 bales animal skin L Hassan; 24 bales animal skin A E Blumenthal; 9 bales animal skin M M and Co; 67 bales animal skin H Oosman; 6 bales c and w carpets R Meherally and Sons; 1 bale woollen carpets I Faizulla; 1 case cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd; 40 cwts fish mows J P Gadiali.

S S Moledevia for Marseilles:—28000 cwts castor seed L Dreyfus & Co; 2344 cwts groundnuts E Virji & Co; 28 bales cotton fly T Products Ltd.

For London—9 cases isinglass M E Goawala; 37 bales kapok cotton K Narandas and Co.

S S Domala for Havre:—400 cwts mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons; 62 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas; 138 bales wool raw W Latham and Co; 225 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool raw M Motilal; 80 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation; 700 cwts myrabollams N Khimji and Co.

For Glasgow—1000 cwts lentils Birla Bros.

For New York—210 cwts gum karaya D Mavji and Co.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S S City of Singapore for Ghent—55 bales cotton raw Italinda Cotton Co.

For Manchester:—10 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 136 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—15000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—300 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 275 bales cotton

(Continued in Column 4).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931.

A SWARAJ CHARTER

One of the most significant resolutions of the Karachi Congress is that which seeks to explain in detail the substance of "Purna Swaraj" or the fruits of Swaraj to the masses in terms which they can readily understand and appreciate. The main objects of the resolution are best indicated in its preamble which says: "This Congress is of opinion that in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. In order, therefore, that the masses may appreciate what Swaraj, as conceived by the Congress would mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them." For these reasons, the resolution states, the Congress declares that any constitution that may be agreed to on its behalf should either include a number of constitutional and administrative reforms specified in the resolution or, in the alternative, "should give ability to the Swaraj Government to provide for them." The last-quoted words are very important as affording a cogent reply to those who object that in adopting the resolution the Congress imposes too rigid a mandate on its delegates to the Round Table Conference. Where for any reason any of the specific reforms mentioned in the resolution cannot be embodied in the main constitution, the Congress delegates will insist on India securing the power to bring about those reforms.

The reforms in question are of various kinds. One group consists of what are justly called fundamental rights of the people, such as freedom of speech of conscience and of association equality of rights of citizens without any discrimination on the ground of caste or creed. Fundamental rights like these are familiar to free countries and in the American Constitution they are embodied in a Declaration of Rights as an integral part of the Constitution. Another group safeguards the interests of the working classes, assuring them in a general way "a living wage, limited hours of labour, protection against accident, sickness, old age and unemployment, abolition of serfdom, maternity allowances and prohibition of child labour. These reforms are now rightly recognised as workmen's fundamental rights without which lasting industrial peace, welfare and progress are impossible. A third group assures somewhat similar rights or relief to the peasantry: reduction of land revenue and rent with special concessions to owners of uneconomic holdings. Any consequent loss in revenue is proposed to be met by the taxation of agricultural incomes above a fixed limit, a graduated inheritance tax, retrenchment all round and in particular the reduction of military expenditure by at least one half on the present scale. Relief to the half-starved and long-overtaxed agriculturists is an immediate necessity and should be attended to first and foremost under a Swaraj Government. And it is but fair that the large and for the most part unearned agricultural incomes should equitably contribute to the State income. By far the most striking item of retrenchment is that which lays down that "no servant of the State other than the specially employed expert and the like should be paid above a certain fixed figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500." In a land where the average citizen's income is Rs. 5 a month, a general limit of Rs. 500 cannot be called unreasonable or quixotic.

One more group of reforms seeks to protect Indian industries and includes the exclusion of foreign yarn and cloth, control of the exchange policy in the interests of Indian industries and "control by the State of key industries and mineral resources." And, finally, there is a group of reforms of general utility, such as free primary education, prohibition of liquor and drugs, abolition of the Salt Tax, and the control of usury. In short, there is hardly a reform in the long list to which any objection can be taken and most of the reforms are either being enforced by law in progressive countries or aimed at by responsible political parties. Even an Anglo-Indian contemporary which calls the whole programme "Socialistic" admits that "one can quarrel with few of the clauses as they appear on paper; as an ideal, the Socialist ideal is irrefutable." It is no argument to object that the ideal is suggested by Moscow. For in the first place a good thing may be borrowed from anywhere, even from British Imperialists, whose propaganda for British goods will not be lost on Indians. Secondly, some of the best features of Socialism are ingrained in Indian culture and tradition. The Congress resolution is a veritable People's Swaraj Charter, a body of essential safeguards for those who need them most, and who have long been the victims of economic as well as political bondage. The Charter proclaims from the housetops that the Swaraj to be is to be Swaraj for the masses as well as for the classes and, therefore, a goal for which the rich and poor alike should fight.

CAWNPORE.

The proceedings in the Legislative Assembly and the U. P. Council show that the terrible horror of the Cawnpore tragedy is also the measure of official inefficiency and ineptitude. Mr. Emerson who sought to defend the authorities at Cawnpore explained, according to the Associated Press report that communal riots were either brought under control within the first few hours or the task of controlling them was a gradual process. In this connection Mr. Emerson admits that the trouble on March 24—the day of the Bhagat Singh Hartal—was of a local character and was quickly brought under control. This is a welcome and a significant admission. The second part of Mr. Emerson's proposition calls for further examination to see how the "gradual process" of controlling the disturbance worked or rather failed to work. On Mr. Emerson's own showing 250 of the armed reserve police were sent into the city, and, following on some sporadic outbreaks during the night the troops in Cawnpore were called out. This is not all. "Early in the morning of March 25, trouble was apprehended and there was no delay in sending reinforcements and 200 police were despatched from Lucknow. Two companies of the East Yorks were sent from Lucknow and they reached Cawnpore the same afternoon". Further re-inforcements arrived later. But it is clear that as early as March 25 the city had, in addition to the ordinary police force, 450 police and the Cawnpore and Lucknow troops. Yet patrolling was not possible, the tiny police escort of two constables could not remain with the late Pandit Vidyarthi and, as Mr. Ranga Iyer quoted from the 'Leader' report "in the worst affected area no policeman was visible for miles". Where then were the police and troops when, to quote the 'Leader' correspondent "one community was trying to surpass the other in the ferociousness of its deeds", and when the unprotected Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthy was laying down his life in heroic attempts to save the innocent?

Let us now turn to the Local Government's apologia. Replying to Mr. Chintamani's questions on March 30, Mr. Smith, the Finance Member enumerated the complaints made by Cawnpore citizens as (1) not enough firing (2) not enough arrests and (3) no section of the city placed under Deputy Collectors as was done in 1927. As regards (1), the helplessness of the authorities against fleet-footed miscreants is pathetic indeed; for according to Mr. Smith "there were no opportunities of firing, as it was largely a case of stabbing and running or burning and running." And as regards 2 and 3 Mr. Smith vouchsafed the most consoling answer that the needful had been very kindly done, 'NOW." What the authorities were doing before "NOW" is not clear. Perhaps they have forgotten. For, in answer to a further question whether the proprietors of two firms sought in vain the District Magistrate's assistance when their houses and shops were being looted and burnt on Friday last, Mr. Smith said "The District Magistrate does not remember this particular case". But forgetfulness does not appear to be the only virtue with which the District Magistrate of Cawnpore is endowed. According to the special correspondent of the 'Leader,' Congress leaders as well as other leaders of both the communities deputed Babu Brijendra Swaroop and Hafiz Hidayat Husain on Saturday to the District Magistrate to get his permission for taking out a peace procession. But the District Magistrate, says the correspondent declined "to give permits for more than twelve persons to go into a muhalla. He issued two such permits for twelve each to go into separate quarters. As regards their demand for police protection, the District Magistrate is reported to have said that he could not spare any policeman for the purpose". May we note in passing that according to Mr. Emerson on Saturday in addition to troops and the ordinary police force the total number of extra police was 872, and "this force was further augmented by the reliefs of 250 men"?

This is how the "gradual process" of controlling the disturbance was worked. And this is how non-officials were helped by the authorities in restoring peace. Cawnpore is one of the gravest and most tragic instance of the "gradual process" which Government adopt. It is also the most graphic commentary on 150 years of British rule in India—a rule that is never ashamed of claiming justification in its services to communal peace. No wonder that even Mr. Maswood Ahmad should have suggested to Government to "get out of this country bag and baggage." This, however, did not deter Sir James Crerar from assuming an air of sanctimonious and horrified innocence. What is more significant is that while Sir James Crerar praised the notoriously maladroit utterance of Mr. Shafi Daudi, as full of "wisdom, logic and commonsense", he did not think fit to say a word about Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, the Congressman, who died for Hindu-Muslim Unity. Yes, there certainly is "a deeper and larger problem confronting the country". But the deepest and largest of all is the system of foreign rule.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

I cull the following from the Municipal draft addresses:—

"It is no exaggeration to say that the period of your Excellency's viceroyalty has been one of the most "momentous....."

—Farewell Address to Lord Irwin.

"Few Viceroys have been called upon to preside over the Government of India at a more 'critical' period in her history."

—Welcome Address to Lord Willingdon.

• • • •

The terms "momentous" and "critical" are slight variations of the same tune. Considering its oracular aspect, I am reminded of the words of a famous comedian "Either way, it sounds alright and can never be wrong."

• • • • • •

According to a Congress resolution, the maximum salary of an official should be fixed at Rs. 500. Some of the incumbents of the I.C.S. and P.C.S. cadre will demand "Swaraj Compensation Allowance"!

• • • • •

"India contains no stouter champion of her nationalism than Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, nor one with a keener appreciation of the value of these friendly social gatherings for the establishment of mutual understanding," says the Delhi Correspondent of the "Times of India." Nothing is more illustrative of the latter trait of the Leader of the Opposition than the "delightful tea-party" he was giving, in the Library when the Assembly was debating the adjournment motion on Cawnpore riots!

• • • •

Speaking in the open session of the Congress, Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, declared that Gandhiji had brought about such a wonderful awakening among the Afghans that they had full confidence in him and his movement and would stand by him till Swaraj was won. After this, one need not wonder why the bureaucracy bans Mahatmaji's visit to the Frontier.

• • • •

The "Manchester Guardian" hopes that Mahatmaji "will be able to describe an All-India Federal Constitution with Safeguards as 'Purna Swaraj.'" It will be possible only if British preference for Reading brand of "safeguards" goes.

IS THIS TRUCE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai was a Congress Worker at Borsad. On 27th June 1930 he was arrested for picketing a Liquor shop at Umeta a village in Borsad Taluka and was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment under Ordinance No. V. Immediately on his release from Jail he was served by the Government with an order of deportation under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 to remove himself from British India and not to enter British India and was taken to his home town in Petlad Mahal of the Baroda State.

He thereafter disobeyed the order of deportation served upon him under the Foreigners' Act. He entered into the limits of the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District. He was therefore apprehended and arrested at village Anklao Borsad Taluka on 22nd August 1930 by the authorities of the district. He was detained in Borsad Jail for about one month and he was then removed to Arthur Road Jail at Byculla in Bombay. He is still a prisoner in Arthur Road Jail under Foreigners' Act III of 1864.

Mr. Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai is entitled to be released under the Truce Agreement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhiji and His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin and the order of deportation should have been cancelled against him by the Bombay Government.

On 20th March 1931 I wrote to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, for release of the said Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai, but the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Political Department, replied that the Governor in Council had decided not to cancel the order of deportation against Mr. Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai Amin.

The said Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai is a political prisoner. He disobeyed the order of deportation issued by the Bombay Government as a part of the civil disobedience movement. He never incited the people to violence. He is therefore entitled to be released under the Truce Agreement as all the non-violent political prisoners are to be released under the said Agreement. It appears that the Bombay Government do not want to construe the Truce Agreement in a liberal spirit and hence they have declined to cancel the order of deportation against the said Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai. The Agreement is thus not respected. I have brought these facts to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi.

—Yours, etc.

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

(BY E. THEODORE STERN.)

II*

The distribution and sale of American goods in India encounters many obstacles, some of which are exceedingly difficult to overcome. The British tariff preference policy is one impediment that retards the sale of American products in India. No doubt, these tariff barriers have stimulated the establishment of American factory branches in India in order to overcome this obstacle to some degree. England fully realizes the importance of India both as a source of raw material and a market for manufactured goods; hence, she is employing every possible means to preserve so rich a possession. More so than ever are the people of India coming to realize that in many instances they are having forced on them, in a very undesirable way, products that could be obtained cheaper from other countries. Should the Indians possess the power to reduce this tariff wall, then will India be thrown open to American trade for to-day only the United States ranks second to the British in the volume of trade with India.

BRITISH MIDDLEMEN.

Another great impediment in the sale of American products is in the actual distribution of the goods. With the exception of one or two instances, all American goods are distributed through British trading houses. These trading companies have attained such a strong footing in Indian trade that great difficulties are witnessed by both American and Indian trading companies entering the field. Though the British trading companies handle American goods, they fail to employ the same efforts in "pushing" the sales of them as they do with British goods. When Indians will be able to establish their own indigenous trading companies on a firmer basis without a doubt there will be shown an increase of the sales of American products. It is because of these great impediments that England to-day gets between forty and fifty per cent of India's trade while the United States only gets between seven and eight per cent of the trade.

American manufacturers and exporters to India face great difficulties in negotiating with indigenous trading companies. They fail to orientate themselves to India's methods of doing business The Americans make every effort to inaugurate their own methods of trading which, in many instances are entirely contrary to the Indian methods. These companies must, sooner or later, arrive at the point where they will recognize some of the salient points of Indian business, for after all it will be the only avenue through which the American manufacturer will be able to penetrate the Indian market to any great degree. When this point is reached we will

(Continued on next page.)

*The 1st article appeared on the 1st instant.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

THE SNAIL'S PACE

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The recommendation of the defence sub-committee of the Indian R. T. C. have once more brought this important question to the fore. Various Committees and commissions were appointed in the past, including the Rawlinson MacMunn Committee of 1922, which studied this question and made certain important recommendations.

The Rawlinson-Macmunn report was never published. The Skeen Committee proposed certain modifications, as a sop to the growing public demand for Indianisation. But even these were ignored. Now the R. T. C. Defence sub-Committee has suggested the appointment of an experts' Committee to devise a scheme to attain this object. Let us hope this attempt would bear fruit.

KING'S COMMISSIONS

At the present moment, the strength of King's commissioned officers of all arms of the Army in India is roughly as follows:—7,000 in the British Army, 4,000 in the Indian army, 580 staff officers and other extras. It is this number that will have to be replaced by newly trained and recruited Indian officers. How this is to be done is a question that India demands should be immediately tackled.

What strikes one as strange, however, is that there are people, who are overlooking this vital question, and try to limit the period of Indianisation by arbitrarily suggesting a fixed number of Indians for recruitment in the officers' cadre. For instance, on a resolution regarding Indianisation, in the Council of State, Major Nawaz Sir Mahommad Akbar Khan, in a speech on February 25, called it "too early" to consider any scheme for Indianisation of the whole army. One is at a loss to understand what this Major meant thereby. The fact, on the contrary is, that it is too late already, not to Indianise the officers of the Indian Army at least. For the last so many years, we have been spending nearly a half of our total revenues every year for military purposes. The proportion between the average per head expenditure on an Indian and a Britisher is ridiculous. It is a pity Indians placed in high positon never seriously think over these questions from the strict Indian view point.

VITAL QUESTION

Before coming to the main question, let us refer to one point which is of utmost importance. It is the question of defence. We are told that there is danger on the N. W. Frontier and that we are safe only because the Britishers are there to protect us. What is meant is that naturally, if the Britishers retire our condition would be perilous and miserable.

Nothing is further from the truth than a statement like this. On a perusal of the description and accounts of all the 70—80 campaigns that took place on the N. W. F. during the last 60 years we find that these successes were won by Indian regiments with only a sprinkling, if any, of the British personnel. To-day also, it is the Indian regiments, mostly that are guarding and defending the newly acquired territory about 850 miles x 300 miles, which is known as the Durand line. In view of these facts, it is for the general public to judge as to the fitness or otherwise of the Indian Army to defend India's frontiers. The fact cannot be forgotten that even if the present day British personel be replaced by the newly recruited and trained Indian officers, there need be no fear of any invasion of India from the N. W. F. side.

HUMBUG

Coming to the question of Indianisation proper, it will be seen that a mere trifling addition of 20 Indians per year, to the officers cadre of the Army in India will never Indianise the Army. For instance, suppose by appointing 20 Indians every year we will have after 25 years 560 Indian officers. We say only 28 years, because 28 years service is the maximum for active or regular service in the army. After serving 28 years, an officer has compulsorily to retire from active service. Supposing, we take the period 1921-1949, we find that after a regular yearly addition of 20 Indians, we will have 560 Indian officers only out of a total of 12000! In 1950, twenty new Indians would be admitted, but at the same time, twenty officers recruited in 1921 will retire according to rules. So that in 1950 the strength of Indians would remain unchanged. And this will continue to remain so for ever.

The problem of Indianisation, therefore, will not be solved by admitting a limited number of cadets to the Royal Military college. The problem will be effectively solved only, if the places of all retiring officers are filled by Indians only. Taking the total strength of officers for the Army in India at 12000, we will have to recruit every year 12000 (28 equal to 425) new Indian officers.

The question, therefore, is one for complete Indianisation in a definite and fixed period, namely in 28 years, or no Indianisation at all. This period of 28 years cannot be shortened or lengthened as the same old play of deductions and additions would counteract each other, and the army would never be Indianised. The sooner our so-called military "experts" know and understand this the better!

NOTES OF THE DAY

Autocratic.

The Viceroy's certification of the Finance Bill in defiance of the will of the Legislative Assembly is a wanton exercise of an autocratic power, expected to be used, if at all, in grave emergencies. It is a violation of the constitutional principle of "no taxation without the people's consent." The certification is all the more reprehensible because it is clear from the official communique on the subject that the few crores disallowed by the Assembly were not urgently necessary, might not be necessary at all in view of the recent political settlement and could well have been asked for, if found necessary, at the next session of the Legislature. The certification, however, may do some good if Indians realise through it the grave danger of vesting a Viceroy with extraordinary unconstitutional powers in the name of safeguards.

Congress And The Frontier.

We welcome the series of resolutions passed by the Congress regarding the N. W. F. Province and the tribal territory. The guarantee of equal status to the Province was both a recognition of the splendid service rendered by the Pathans in the National struggle and an act of sheer justice. It is also the best strategical safeguard against the possibility of agression—a possibility that is, incidentally, much more imaginary than real. The Congress has also disapproved of the forward policy of Government and of all imperialist attempts to destroy the freedom of the people of the Frontier, and it has demanded that the military occupation of the tribal territory should be terminated.

The Best Protection.

This repudiation of any designs on the rights of human beings because they happen to live on Frontier, and, on the other hand, assurance of Indian sympathy cannot but have a wholesome reaction. It is moreover, in the interest of India also. For, contentment and good-will on the border can offer better protection than a hundred fortresses and a hundred thousand troops in the midst of a sullen and hostile population. Indeed the militarist method would not only be ruinously costly; it would also be a perpetual menace to peace of mind.

Anglo-Indians.

It appears that "in view of the impending constitutional changes in India which will naturally result in greater Indianisation of the services, Anglo-Indians were trying with the idea of emigrating to French territory in large numbers". But the Consul for France in Bombay has issued on behalf of the French Government a very opportune warning against the move. Anglo-Indians who wanted to go will naturally be disappointed; but they should be thankful to the French Consul. For, in addition to the limited employment available, emigres have to undergo great hardships and generally to rough it in a manner which the Anglo-Indian is unaccustomed to. This is perhaps the tragedy of long years of official pampering. But it is useless to rue the past. The Anglo-Indians would do well to reconcile themselves to the country of their birth and cultivate the right attitude towards it. In India under Swaraj there will be room for every Indian. Salaries in Government service no doubt would not be fat. But there should be no starvation either. And, what is more, there would be a country to be proud of. There is a future for the present Anglo-Indian in this country, provided he decides to belong to it.

Unwise Policy.

It is distressing to hear that the poor ryots of Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District, who are utterly unable to pay land revenue this year because of unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural products, find their lands, utensils and even milch cattle attached and sold. We cannot help saying that herein the Bombay Government are extremely unwise in their insistence on the whole "pound of flesh" and untrue to the Gandhi-Irwin settlement and to their own promises of remission and suspension of land revenue. These talukas, like most others in the district, have long been the victims of a pernicious forest policy, more favourable to wild beasts than to the agriculturists, as a result of which population has steadily gone down, land has deteriorated and vast stretches are thrown out of cultivation. In the last few months the distress in the talukas is most acute. The ryots made many representations to Government asking for a generous measure of remission and studiously refrained from joining the political no-tax campaign in Ankola in the same district. We trust Government will not drive the destitute ryots into despair and desparation.

Additional Payment To Tatas For Rails.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS "SINE DIE."

I. C. S. SECRETARY STAGES A WALK-OUT!

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 1.

"The Assembly stands adjourned 'sine die.'" These words fell from the President at 5 p.m. and the fagged out members thumped the tables in token of relief from the prolonged strenuous session.

To-day, it was all a win for Government whether it was additional payment to the Tatas in the matter of rails or the appointment of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee to advise Government as to purchase of the B. N. W. Railway.

DISAPPOINTED MAN.

But there was bitter disappointment to one. He was Mr. Shillidy I.C.S., Secretary of Industries and Labour Department, whose departmental head is Sir Joseph Bhore. The disappointment was over the successful insistence of the Assembly which managed to postpone to the Simla session the resolution for non-acceptance and non-ratification of the Geneva Draft Convention regarding the hours of work in offices, restaurants, etc. He was for immediate passage of the resolution of that, the difficulty and labour involving Convention passed at Geneva.

Mr. N. M. Joshi started the opposition and Col. Gidney impelled by the knowledge of the survey of labour conditions in India joined hands with him further demonstrably aided in this by two or three European members.

But a direct demand asking Government to ratify the Convention when the Government had definitely planked for the very opposite of it was found impossible especially in a thin House at the fag-end of the session and so the Nationalists moved for the postponement of consideration of the resolution till the Simla session.

SHILLIDY STAGES A WALK-OUT

Mr. Shillidy, who was fretting all the while, that Col. Gidney was on his legs was more surprised when he found his chief Sir Joseph Bhore informed the Assembly that he had no objection to the postponement. So angry was he that he threw his file down in his seat and after a whisper into the ears of Sir Fazli Hussain walked out because the non-official side of the Assembly by 28 votes against 16 decided in favour of the postponement.

This form of Satyagraha practised by an I.C.S., Secretary when his own I.C.S. head had no objection to the postponement was the subject of comment in the lobbies.

NEW DELHI, Apr. 1.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss a number of important resolutions relating to the Tata Steels, Geneva Convention, Distribution of additional salt revenue, Retrenchment Advisory Committee, and purchase of B. N. W. R.

Sir George Rainy moved: "The Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should make to the Tata Iron and Steel Company an additional payment for such quantity of rails as may be ordered from the Company for the year 1931-32, under the terms of the existing contract made by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the Company, such additional payment to be at the rate of Rs. 20 for each ton of rail over and above the price.

The price specified in the contract namely Rs. 110/- per ton. This Assembly further recommends that for such quantity of rails of 115 pounds per yard section as may be ordered from the Tatas for the year 1931-32, the Governor - General - in - Council should make an additional payment at the rate of Rs. 10 for each ton of rails over and above the price fixed for these rails in 1926, namely, Rs. 120 per ton.

The Commerce Member said that it was obvious that in any claim for the protection for steel industry, the rails of our railways must play an important part. Tatas had made out an unanswerable case. The present proposal was due to the inability of the railways to place order for rails on anything approaching the scale laid down by the Tariff Board and had nothing to do with anything done or not done by Tatas. The case was that if the industry was to receive the protection given by the Legislature in 1926, then this additional payment must be made and it was thoroughly justified.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

Mr. B. Das supported the resolution but for different reasons. He maintained that Tatas had depended on Government spoon-feeding them and had not attempted to bring down their cost of production or to Indianise their staff of to find markets outside India. Messrs. Muhamad Yakub, Amarnath Dutt, Thampan and Yamin Khan opposed the resolution on the ground that such a sacrifice of public revenue was not justified especially at such a time of financial stringency and that Tatas had failed to Indianise and economise.

Several other speakers followed largely in support of the resolution.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda participated in the debate and immediately after followed Sir Cowasji Jehangir who in answer to specific questions of Mr. B. Das gave figures to show that Indianisation was progressing and that the total amount of salaries of non-Indians was decreasing.

Mr. Harbans Singh gave expression to what he described as a rumour that the company was about to pass into the hands of Americans.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Both Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir George Rainy denied this and wondered how Harbans Singh heard such unfounded statements.

Finally Sir George Rainy winding up the debate quoted from the speech Sir Phiroze Sethna, a Director of Tatas, made in the Council of State to show that Indians were being appointed wherever qualified hands were obtained and remarked that it was a travesty of facts to say that the Directors were not interested in Indianisation or were not reducing the cost to the lowest possible limit.

The resolution was carried by fifty-one votes to twelve, there being a number of neutrals.

RATIFYING GENEVA CONVENTION.

Over an hour was devoted by the Assembly to Government resolution passed in the Council of State without discussion recommending the non-acceptance and non-ratification of the Draft Convention of the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in respect of regulation of hours of work in commercial offices, restaurants places of amusement, etc.

There were several non-official amendments on the agenda paper denoting opposition to the resolution and indicating the possibility of urging the Government to take action on the convention.

Mr. Shillidy, who moved Government resolution offering explanations on the lines of Sir Joseph Bhore's remarks in the Council of State, pointed out that the language of the Convention was vague in several respects and went too fast and it was not possible to put it into effect under Indian conditions.

ACCEPT THE CONVENTION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi urged the acceptance of the Convention and remarked that Mr. Shillidy had exaggerated the difficulties. The international credit of India would not remain high if the Convention was not accepted and India would stand as a backward nation.

Mr. Ghaznavi referred to the difficulties of reconciling the hours of work as laid down by the Washington and the Geneva Conventions and also to the heavy expenditure involved.

Col. Gidney supported Mr. Joshi's amendment on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry stood out for the acceptance of the Convention and warned Government against confession of incompetence.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh moved the consideration of the resolution be postponed to the Simla session.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer supported the postponement as also Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar while Moulvi Mahomed Yakub was against postponement.

BHORE NOT AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.

Sir Joseph Bhore had no objection to the postponement, if it was general sense of the House, but personally, he preferred that the resolution should be disposed of to-day. But the House by 28 votes against 16 votes for its postponement till the Simla session the Government and official members abstaining from voting.

Sir George Schuster moved a resolution regarding appointment of seven-eighth additional duty on salt development.

Sir George Schuster said that his original intention was to come to the Simla session with a detailed scheme, but there was a general desire to record the principle of the scheme in this session. He assured the House that he would again submit to the House in Simla detailed apportionment between Provinces on consumption basis. The population basis suggested by Mr. Morgan was not the best.

Sir Hugh Cocke said that he would not move his amendment in view of Sir George Schuster's assurance.

The Finance Member replied that Government knew where seaborne salt went for consumption and hoped to get a satisfactory basis of apportionment.

The resolution of the Finance Member was passed.

Sir George Schuster moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the appointment of an Advisory Committee to be nominated by the Governor-General composed of non-official members of the Assembly, non-official members of the Council of State and two officials to consult with and advise Government as to the personnel of the Retrenchment Committee or Committees to be appointed, as to the methods to be followed in the conduct of retrenchment, enquiries to be pursued by such Committee or Committees and as to the scope and purpose of each line of enquiry."

Sir George Schuster regretted that such a matter had to come at the fag-end of the session, but he was not to blame. It was only yesterday evening that the Nationalist and Independent parties said that they were prepared to co-operate in this matter.

He also intended that this Committee meeting should coincide with the Provincial Representatives' Conference on Service conditions to enable views being exchanged. Assembly members who would sit on the Committee would be: the Deputy President: Nationalists: Messrs. Rangachariar, Neogy, B. Das, Harbilas Sarda and Amarnath Dutt; Independents: Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. Ziauddin Ahmed and S. C. Mitra; Europeans: Sir Hugh Cocke and Mr. Heathcote or a substitute and Messrs. Yamin Khan, Muhamed Yakub, A. H. Ghuznavi, K. C. Roy and N. M. Joshi. Three or four members from the Council of State would also be selected to serve on the Committee.—A. P.

Mr. Ranga Iyer hoped that the Committee to be finally appointed would be such as would bring out a useful report which could be discussed by the House.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda supported the motion, while Mr. R. S. Sarma opposed it.

Mr. S. C. Jog was in favour of a Committee to do work straightaway, but not this dilatory and rather expensive preliminary Committee.

Mr. Gunjal stoutly opposed the idea of Nationalists joining this Committee.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar disclosed some of his Party secrets by saying that at one time there was severe thumping at the table against any idea of co-operating with the Government in this matter, but all that had vanished within a few days.

Mr. B. Das objected to some Nationalist members washing Party linens here.

Sir George Schuster assured the House that he was not approached by any member of any Party asking for nomination to this Committee and that names he had mentioned were all given to him by Party leaders. The resolution was carried with a few dissentient voices.

Sir George Rainy moved:—"That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Ziauddin Ahmed, B. N. Misra, Azhar Ali, Maswood Ahmed, Gayaprasad Singh, Ramkrishna, J. H. A. Sukhraj Rai R. P. Bagla, Hariraj Swarup, Muhamed Anwarul Azim, E. Studd, L. V. Heathcote and Finance and Railway Members be appointed to consider what action should be taken when the opportunity to purchase the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kamaon railway systems occurs on 31st December 1932, and to make recommendations that the report of the Committee be submitted to this House by the beginning of the next session and that the number of members of the Committee necessary to form a quorum shall be six."

Sir George Rainy said that members had been selected in consultation with Party leaders.

Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Joshi pleaded for both the railways being taken over by the State, the former in the interest of passengers, and the latter of conditions of working classes. The resolution was passed.

The President then called upon Mr. Rajaram Pandian to move his resolution regarding proprietory rights in land and Mr. Jagannath Aggrawal about public debt of India but as both the members were not in Delhi and the entire agenda had been gone through, the President adjourned the House *sine die* amidst cheers. A heavy session has thus concluded.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

New Organisations Formed

KARACHI, March 31.

Thirteen resolutions were adopted by the annual session of the Hindustani Sava Dal. The Dal recorded its sense of deep sorrow at the deaths of Motilal, Mohd. Ali and Ganeshanker Vidyarthi and placed on record its admiration of the high patriotism and noble sacrifice of Sardar Bhagat singh and his two comrades. The conference also congratulated its workers who participated in the last Civil Disobedience Movement. Two resolutions created women volunteers' organisations, ambulances corps, and officers' training corps.—A. P. Special.

INDIO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

find the business relations between the two countries established on much firmer basis. The trading companies of the United States already established there will find it to their advantage to work hand in hand with the indigenous trading companies. These India companies are able to cover territory in the interior of India that the American companies will never be able to reach.

TAPPING THE INTERIOR.

Though at present there is little demand in the interior of India for American products, the time will come when the people living in the outlying districts will come to realize the necessity of such products. This demand will come to the foreground with the development of communications and the construction of good highways. In this, the United States will play a prominent part since the Americans doing business there realize that only after such improvements are made will their products sell to any great degree.

The United States is vitally interested in the economic development of India, first, from the standpoint of India as a market for American goods and, second, from the standpoint of India as a source of raw material. These two phases are of just as much importance to India as they are to the United States. In importing American products into India the living conditions are bettered; with the exportation of raw material to the United States there is an influx of money into India which will increase her purchasing power and stimulate more buying; hence, industry will flourish and with industry on a higher pitch the living conditions of the people of India will be bettered. When this change will come about, no doubt, the governing of India by England will assume a different aspect and perhaps be governed on the same lines as Canada is to-day, and, with this change will come the increase of trade between the United States and India.

Many of the leaders of India are aware of the fact that India must secure Home Rule as much through political agitation as through intense economic development and they are anxious to demonstrate to England that their economic conditions are well on the upgrade. When this period is reached, India can demand the same governing status as the other large English colonies and then will she be able to trade on a more liberal basis than in her present state, with her tariff walls excluding, in a large degree, American products.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

In 1853 Cobden, in an address before the House of Commons stated: "The British race can never become indigenous to India; we must govern it, if we govern it at all, by means of a succession of transient visits; and I do not think it is for the interest of the English people any more than it is for the people of India, that we should govern them permanently" (Selected Speeches on British Foreign Policy by E. R. Jones). More and more are the people of India coming to realize the very truth of the statement of Mr. Cobden and day by day are the English putting off the time when they will have to pay heed to this statement. Closer draws the day when England will have to surrender some of its control on India.

It appears apparent that within the near future, England and the United States will find it necessary to promulgate some agreement in relation to American trade with India. Just what phase this agreement will encompass is difficult to predict but it is inevitable that an understanding will be negotiated between the two powers. Already steps have been taken along such lines in that England and the United States have arrived at an agreement in reference to shipping.

It can safely be predicted that Indo-American trade relations have a very favourable future. India under British rule or India independent, American trade will reach higher levels within the very near future. More and more are the exporters and investors of the United States becoming keen on the development of the Indian market, hence, the future cannot be anything but favourable.

RIOTING AT PEDVADAMALI.

Report Of Magistrate Missing Unfounded

POLICE FIRING RESULTS IN TWO DEATHS.

MADRAS, April 1.

A telegraphic report received by Government from the District Magistrate regarding Pedvadamali rioting near Rajahmundry shows that a fracas arose between the Congressites who attempted to carry a portrait of Gandhiji in a festival car and another section of the public who prevented them from doing so on the occasion of the annual Srikendeswar car festival.

A small force of police who were present intervened and opened fire in self-defence when the mob became unruly resulting in two deaths and injuries to some others.

On the side of the police the Deputy Police Superintendent and some others were injured. One policeman is missing but it is hoped he could be traced.

The Health Officer was only injured. The report that the sub-magistrate is missing is unfounded.—A. P.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS IN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Plea For Proletariat Dictatorship

KARACHI, March 31.

The Third All-India Workers' and Peasants' Conference was held here to-day with comrade Daswandhasingh in the chair when a number of resolutions were adopted. One resolution reiterated the goal of the party as establishment of the proletariat dictatorship in India. The second resolution denounced the Congress for its counter-revolutionary and pro-Imperialist propaganda. The third resolution condemned Gandhi-Irwin agreement as a deliberate betrayal of Indian struggle for Complete Independence. Another resolution called upon all revolutionary Trade Unionists to see that Trade Unions became functioning mass organisations working of the basis of class struggle. The Conference also demanded the assessment of land revenue on income tax basis. Three more resolutions condemned Gandhi for his pro-bourgeoise activities. —A. P. Special.

ELDERS IN SESSION

—:o:—

Proceeding Inaudible To Press Gallery

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Council of State sat for 20 minutes to-day, and the proceedings were not quite audible in the Press Gallery. Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, was sworn in.

Bills imposisg temporary duty on imported salt and wheat as passed by the Assembly were laid on the table. These and the Bill amending the Factories Act which was in the hands of members since yesterday remained to be disposed of. The President invited suggestions in this respect as under the rules two clear days' notice must be given to the House.

Regarding the Factories Bill, which was acknowledged as non-controversial there was no objection to immediate consideration and the House accordingly passed it without discussion. But as for the other two measures dealing with wheat and salt these were considered by non-officials as important and also controversial. Some of them protested against legislation like Salt Bill being brought forward at the fag-end of the session.

"FOSTERING PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST US."

Mr. Dutta did not speak up even when requested by some members to do so but he was understood in the Press Gallery to suggest that the Government by treating the Council of State in this manner were fostering public feeling against that body.

Mr. Ghose Mullick suggested that the Bill be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

The President agreed and ruled that it be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

Regarding the Wheat Bill, Mr. Ramsarandas supported by Sir Akbar Khan wanted it to be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

The President, who was also inaudible in the gallery, was understood to sympathise with the members who in that they were not given full time. At the same time, he informed Mr. P. C. Dutta that at no time did any member of the Government press the President to shorten the notice to any extent and therefore, the impression that the Government was trying to force the Council to take up bills without giving sufficient time for consideration was wrong.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow so that the Wheat Bill and the Salt Bill might be taken up for consideration and disposed of.—A. P.

DEATH OF RICKSHAW PULLER

Capt. Darby's Regret.

CASE ADJOURNED TO APRIL 13.

MADRAS, April 1.

Fudther hearing in the case against Captain Harry Darby of New Guinea who stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a rickshaw puller by a pistol shot, has been adjourned to 13th April. The accused has filed a written statement regretting the incident which he says was accidental.—A. P.

HINDI COFERENCE IN KARACHI.

A Number Of Resolutions Passed.

(From A Correspondent).

KARACHI, April 1.

The Hindi Conference was held in Karachi on March 30, under the presidency of Sjt. Alelkar.

Dr. Choithram welcomed the delegates and visitors who had assembled in thousands in a happy speech.

The Presidential Address was thought-provoking.

Several resolutions dealing with the spread of Hindi were passed, one requested the Working Committee of the Congress to make the knowledge of Hindi 'sine qua non' for every A.I.C.C. member. Another resolution called upon all the local representative and other institutions as well as every legal, medical, trading and other concern to have signboards and other notifications intended for general public in provincial and national languages only, as the use of English was an admission of inferiority complex. Another called upon every national worker to have working knowledge of the national language and every national educational institution to make the study of Hindi compulsory. A detailed report of Hindi 'prachar' in Sindh was read and non-Hindi provinces were called upon to hold inter-provincial Hindi conferences.

New York.—It is revealed that while Prince of Wales and Prince George were enjoying hospitality of Buenos Aires on 14th March, Prince George's bedroom in British Embassy was broken into and ransacked and personal jewellery of considerable value stolen, but it was recovered by police. This is alleged to be a prominent young Argentine.—Reuter.

Do you remember Jallianwala Bagh Week?

The Congress observes 6th April to 13th April

AS

THE NATIONAL WEEK

This Week is fast approaching and how to Answer?

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Will Sell every sort of Khadi

at Reduced Rates--For 16 Days

From 4th April to 19th April

(1) Pure Kashmir Woollen Materials

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ALSO TO FACILITATE—

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COME---BUY

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(A. I. S. A. SALES DEPOT)

KHADI BHANDAR

(396, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

LIQUIDATION ON WALLSTREET WEAKNESS

Dull And Narrow

Bombay, April 1.

There is nothing fresh in the Cotton markets calling for attention. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and keeping quiet, on account of restricted business. Owing to Easter Holidays there is no activity and operators are awaiting fresh developments. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 3 to 1 points. The New Orleans Cotton futures market declined 6 to 4 points. Liverpool Cotton market was dull and closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot. Cotton prices advanced 2 points to 5.83 and sales were 7,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton prices were steady and Alexandria Market advanced 20 points.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

AMERICANS.

The week under review ends with values from 21 to 24 points lower in New York. Following the Farm Board's pronouncement regarding the withdrawal of stabilising support to wheat, rumours were current that this also applied to cotton. These were promptly contradicted from official quarters but in spite of this a great deal of nervousness still prevails. It is felt, however, that no statement of the policy to be adopted with cotton is likely to be made for some little time until more is known of the acreage question. Even though the immediate result of the Farm Board's announcement has been to check the expansion of the trade demand and frighthen the speculative element out of the market, its ultimate effect may indeed be constructive in that it may give food for thought to those farmers whose intentions were to rely on somebody else to provide the cut.

For the time being, however, the general nervousness has led to an easier tone and continued liquidation of long interests has resulted in sagging markets. Trade interests, however, have continued as fair buyers and end of the month calling has been in evidence. With the Easter holidays ahead a continuation of quiet markets seems likely and the sagging may continue a little further. We do not, however, look for any appreciable decline and recommend our mill friends to take advantage of the present easiness to secure requirements.

BOMBAY.

The easiness of the week has been more pronounced in our own market than in America, mainly as a result of the due date of the Broach Apr/May options, most of which were on the Teji side which necessitated considerable selling of this contract in order to avoid tenders. Signs have not been lacking that our narrow parity with Americans has at last checked the export enquiry, the only quarter from which the demand has been sustained being Japan. A certain amount of nervousness has prevailed as to the likelihood of large Broach tenders against the April/May contract in view of the comparatively poor demand for this style. For ourselves, however, we consider the carrying premium of Rs. 6/ from April/May to July/August as likely to militate against this. The enquiry from the local mills has continued poor as a result of the rather quieter cloth markets that have ruled. While local values will continue to be influenced by the Home markets, we regard the Indian statistical position as altogether too strong to allow of much decline below the present level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. R. May Highest 10-79 (12 52) p.m.) Lowest 10.68 (2-32 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Ner York cables, cotton selling on weak stock market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers state:—

Counting American cotton in running bales and Foreign cotton 478 pound bales the following estimates have been issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service with regard to the world production and the world consumption of cotton:—

Bales.

"Of all kinds of cotton."

This season's production 25,650,000

Consumption during six months ending January 31 11,365,000

Of Foreign Cotton.

Consumption during six months ending January 1931 5,888,000

Consumption during six months ending January 1930 5,915,000

Mill situation generally remains unchanged. The U. S. Mill activity has shown some seasonal improvement."

LIVERPOOL AGENTS CABLES ON 31ST MARCH AS UNDER.

New York cables: Textiles quiet, prices slightly easier. Local sentiment bearish, May liquidation increasing, but market has rather good undertone. No big move in sight.

Reuter's cables: New York market was comparatively steady until the closing time when suddenly declined on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.72

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 198/ equal 4.49

Difference 123 pts equal Rs. 54/

New York May (Close) 10.68 equal 5.34

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 198/ equal 4/49

Difference 85 pts equal Rs. 37/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) May 75, Oct. 59 (American points.)

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 1.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Mar. s 4/0 3/4d. down 1/8d.
May s 4/1 7/8d. unchanged.
July s 4/3d. unchanged.

1ST APRIL 1931.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

March dol. 81-7/8 up 1/8.
May dol. 82-7/8 unchanged.
July dol. 60.3/4 up 5/8.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago.)

"Prices declined on favourable weather, but later advanced on Commission Houses buying and bullish Bradstreet's World's visible. Closed steady."

LONDON LINSEED.

Mar/Apl. £8-18-.9 down sh. 1/3d
Market easier.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

April sh. 16/7 1/2d. up 1.1/2d.
May/Aug. sh. 17/3d. unchanged.
Market quiet: steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

May 10.39 down 1
June 10.53 up 1
Market steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 140 up 1
Sep. 148 up 2
Dec. 156 up 1
Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 31.

May	10.68	—.03
July	10.93	—.02
October	11.24	—.02
December	11.43	—.01
January	11.51	—.01
Middling Spot	10.70	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 31.

May	10.68	—.06
July	10.93	—.04
Middling Spot	10.43	—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	10.73
July	10.99
October	11.29

New York, Noon Call:—

May	10.74
July	10.98
October	11.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		5.69 —.01
May	5.72	5.74
June		5.78
July	5.81	5.83 plus .01
August		5.87 plus .01
September		5.90
October		5.94
November		5.97
December		6.01
January		6.05
February		6.09
March		6.13
April		6.16
Middling Spot		5.83 plus .02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

May	8.78
July	8.86
September	8.97
October	8.99
November	9.01
January	9.15
March	9.22
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.40

STOCKS AND SHARES

FAIRLY GOOD TURNOVER

Steady Undertone.

Bombay, April 1.

There was fairly good turnour of business on the Stock Exchange and prices ruled rather steady. There was good demand for Fazal and Bombay Dyeing shares. BThe miscellaneous section was steady in sympathy with Mill Shares. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 722/- and closed at Rs. 726/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 410/- and closed at Rs. 415/- Owing to holidays there is less disposition to enter into fresh risks. The boycott programme of foreign cloth as outlined by the Congress had a favourable effect but on the whole it does not look like materially altering the present situation.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

Bombay Dyeing 722, 13, 26.
Century 61,58, 62.
Colaba 108.
Crescent 80, 81, 80.
Fazul 410, 8-7 15.
Indore 368.
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 378, 75, 76.
New Great 12, 73.
Pearl 249, 52.
Simplex 71-14.
Swadeshi 298,301.
Burma 461, 60.
Hydro 111, 12-3.
Tram 120, 19-11.
Deff. 283.
Ord. 25-4, 25, 25-4.
Bundi 15-10, 12.
Indian 196, 97.
Katni Ord. 176, 82.
Alcock 171.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	305-0
50 Apollo	2.8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
600 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	726-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	262-8
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	376-4
100 Colaba	108-12
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	80-10
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	415-0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1.405
100 Indore Malwa	368-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-0
100 Khatau	103-12
100 Kohinoor	143-12
250 Laxmi	1005
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	173-12
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-0
250 Pearl	252-8
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	8-0
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-14
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	301-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1072-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	197-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	705
100 Katni	182-8
10 Punjab P.	10-0
10 Punjab	9-9
100 Shahabad K	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	18-2
200-100 Oriental	632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	986-4
1000 Andhra Val.	602-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-4
50 Bombay Tram	119-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	112-3
1000 Tata Power P.	1102-8
1000 Tata Power	470-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranitj	765.0
100 Amritsar Patti	113-0
100 Central Province	83
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	642-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12.0
10 Shivrajpur	16-0
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	171-4
250 Bom. Steam P	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	187-8
50 Bom. Telephone	47-8
8s Brit. B. Petrol	2-15-6
125 Burma Old	480-0
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100 Indian Bleaching	146-4
15 Scindia	7-13-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	63-0-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-15

AMERICAN COTTON.

Mr. Hoover's Statement

It is said in a Liverpool cable that owing to Mr. Hoover's statement, American Cotton Market is weak on long liquidation.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	43	5	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	38	10	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	8	0

EASTER HOLIDAYS IN COTTON.

BOMBAY MARKET will close at 3 p. m. on the 2nd and will remain closed on the 3rd, 4th and 6th instant.

LIVERPOOL will be closed on 3rd, 4th and 6th instant.

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS markets will remain closed 3rd and 4th instant.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.43
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.63
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.83
Oomra, Good	3.83
Oomra, Fully Good	4.03
Oomra, Fine	4.23
Bengal, Good	3.69
Bengal, Fully Good	3.84
Bengal, Fine	3.99
Scinde, Fully Good	3.84
Scinde, Fine	3.99
Scinde, Superfine	4.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 31.

Estimated Spot Sales 7,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

Khandeish	136 bales
Central India	201 bales
Barsi-Nugger	214 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57 bales
Berar	1,075 bales
Central Provinces	1,084 bales
Dhollera	2,625 bales
Rajputana	492 bales
Broach	3,140 bales
Compta-Dharwar	639 bales
Westerns-Northerns	477 bales
Persians	74 bales
Egyptians	745 bales
Cotton	10,969 bales
Wheat	5,605 cwts
Linseed	15,073 cwts
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,108 cwts
Gingellyseeds	878 cwts
Poppyseeds	65 cwts
Groundnuts	16,116 cwts
Castorseeds	4,662 cwts
Rice	8,107 cwts
Myrabollams	3,181 cwts.
Cottonseeds	5,685 cwts
Gram	4,245 cwts
Joowar	2,229 cwts
Maize	24 cwts
Barley	29 cwts
Bajree	317 cwts
Coal	2,165 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 1.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 31-3-31 1930-31 8336000 1929-30 7904000

Receipts yesterday 31-3-31 1930-31 10000 1929-30 9000

Exports to date 31-3-31 1930-31 5598000 1929-30 5911000

Stock at Ports 27-3-31 1930-31 3798000 1929-30 1868000

Stock at Interior Towns 27-3-31 1930-31 1349000 1929-30 1163000

Stock at Liverpool 27-3-31 1930-31 1153000 1929-30 973000

Visible Supply 27-3-31 1930-31 7489000 1929-30 5852000

Quantity in Sight 27-3-31 1930-31 12097000 1929-30 12817000

Quantity out of Sight 27-3-31 1930-31 7701000 1929-30 9761000

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 198/12 for Broach A./M. delivery. There were only few tenders and they were readily taken up by bulls. This had a favourable influence on the market and prices advanced to Rs. 201/-. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnour and prices were quoted at Rs. 199/8. Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points aid rates closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	199/12
Broach J/A	206/8
Oomra May	176
Oomra July	178
Bengal May	157
Bengal July	158/8

—:o:—

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 1.

To-day being the first tender day 6,500 bales were tendered against Broach A/M. delivery.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

April	147-60
July	137-00
October	134-00

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal 156 May
Bengal 158 July
Broach 200 A/M
Broach 207 J/A
Oomra 176 May
Oomra 178 July

SPOT.

Bombay, April 1.

	s fine	fine	f good	good
Bengal	171	167	163	159
Punjab	169	165	161	157
Rajputana	170	166	162	158
Broach	209	205	201	.....
Punjab-America	215	211	207	.....
Kadi-Viramgam	209	205	201	.....
Dholera	204	200	196	.....
Oomra	184	180	176	.....
C. P. 1	198	194	190	.....
C. P. 2	190	186	182	.....

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 1.

200	Birla Bros Jalna	175¼
63	S Jooharmal Nagar old	167¼
50	B Mavji Khanna Rd	192¼
23	E Spinner Khamgaon	182
51	Viram Ladha Neemuch	168¼
86	M Nathoo Nandgaon	171
92	Madhavdas Jetha Elichpur	182
200	K Devchand Rajputana	168
55	A Damodar Parbani	175

Bombay, April 1.

Room and Ready market will be closed from 2nd Thursday to 6th Monday.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F. G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh Punjab F. G.	155
Wardha-Hinght Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F. G.	160
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	185
Sailu F. G. G. S.	175
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180
Indore/Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	210
Broach F. G.	205

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 1.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday Since 1st September This year.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Khandesh	136	304,247
Central India	201	293,400
Barsi and Nagar	214	154,517
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	25,437
Berar	1,075	520,052
Central Provinces	1,084	318,344
Total Oomras	2,767	1,666,096
Dholera	2,625	121,287
N.W. Provinces	...	85,457
Rajputana	492	32,884
Sind-Punjab	...	104,469
Broach	3,140	126,871
Coompta & Dharwar	639	21,106
Westerns-Northerns	477	11,453
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,704
Persian	74	197
American	..	54,248
Egyptian and African	745	153,399
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	124
Total	10,957	2,301,311

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 26th March.

Bombay, April 1.

Europe	3,888	334,505
Japan & China	16,017	1,158,924
Coast Ports	...	13,214
Up-country by Rail	...	109,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	53,705
Total	19,905	1,719,438

"SVADESHI"

(FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN)

WILL REMAIN OPEN DURING THE

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF

Fine Indian Silks AND Rosewood, Ivory and Sandalwood Inlaid and Carved Work.

FROM MYSORE STATE,

Black and Silver Inlaid work (Bidri)

FROM HYDERABAD STATE, AND

LACQUER WORK

FROM THE PUNJAB AND BARODA STATE.

RAYMALT

A combination of malt extract with other substances rich in vitamins A, B, C & D.

Invaluable in all wasting diseases, during convalescence, general Debility, malnutrition, Anaemia, Rickets, etc.

Palatable in taste. Free from objectionable animal fats.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Bombay. KONKAR BROTHERS, Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25-32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 near.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32, April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mons 1/6 1/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 16/30th April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.

NEW YORK—

E C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 136-7/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 69 5/8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 89.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 7/8 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/3 11/16 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 31st ulto.
London/Paris 124.15 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 34.94 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.25 31st ulto.
London/Italy 892.75 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy. Dull.

Gold £4.4 10 3/4 30th ulto. £4.4 9 3/4 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 13 3/16 30th ulto. 13 3/16 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 13 1/4 30th ulto. 13 1/4 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 30th ulto. 29 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 19/32 per cent 30th ulto. 2 5/8 per cent 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 30th ulto. 2 3/4 per cent 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. 3 Mos 5½ per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4½ per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

"Tone of Silver" Close quietly steady. Small business. China bought & sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1936-47 Rs. 88-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1950 Rs. 94/8

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.

5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 95-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-6.

6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/1

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/9

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931 100/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 100-15.

6-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1950/60 Rs. 101/2

Forward Rates:—15 April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-2-0 5 per cent 1945 55 Rs. 100/15

Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 1.

3 Months 2 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

WIDOW, INTER-CASTE & CIVIL MARRIAGE IN ONE

—:o:—

Mr. A. Joshi, M.A. And Smt. Prabhavati.

Under the auspices of the "Hindu Civil Marriage Association" the celebration of a reformist marriage between Mr. Amritlal Joshi M.A., and Smt. Prabhavati D. Vyas took place on 29th March at R. L. Trust Hostels, Mr. R. B. Lotwala presiding. The marriage was registered under the special Marriage Act. No religious ceremony was performed. Smt. Prabhavati belongs to Prashnora Nagir community and she is a sister of Mr. Chhilshanker Vyas—Editor "Hindusthan and Prajamitra". She was widowed at the early age of 14. Sjt. Joshi M.A., is a Sub-Editor of "Hindusthan and Prajamitra." He belongs to Saurashtriya Sarswat Community.

Many prominent persons attended the function.

Referring to the aims and objects of the Hindu Civil Marriage Association Mr. C. D. Vyas dwelt on the unjustifiable personal servitude of Married Hindu women exhorted the audience to consider the problem of the legal status of women married according to Hindu rites.

This particular marriage was a widow-remarriage, an inter-caste marriage and a civil marriage. It was thus a revolt against the age old social tradition; and also against the iniquitous Hindu Law. Mr. Vyas earnestly appealed to the audience to declare war on moribund traditions. Other speakers also made vigorous speeches urging a revolt against the old Hindu Law and traditional practices.

RELEASED SATYAGRAHI HONOURED

—:o:—

A Nagpur Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 27.

On 26th evening, a meeting of Gujarati people residing near and round about Empress Mills, was held under the presidentship of Mr. Dhirubhai Panachand Parikh, Manager to Messrs. Vora Brothers, Nagpur at the buildings of Shri Mahavir Central Gujarati School to congratulate Mr. Navinchandra Shah who was arrested in the 1st batch on the Gandhi Day procession at Nagpur and who is recently released under general amnesty.

The President on behalf of the Committee garlanded Mr. Navinchandra Shah and presented him with a khaddar bag containing Rs. 25/- and a badge marked on it "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" "Bande Mataram" and present from Gujarati well-wishers.

A TEMPLE FOR BHANGIS

—:o:—

Sjt. Thakkar Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 29.

The opening ceremony of the Ramji Temple for Bhangis at Nadiad was performed on the Ramnavmi Day i.e. 28th March, by Mr. A. V. Thakkar. Many high caste Hindus including Mr. Gokaldas Talati, Mr. Ravishankar Vyas, Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi and others attended the function. About one thousand Bhangis were present on the occasion from different villages and Nadiad itself. This is the first Ramji Temple for Bhangis in the whole of Gujarat. After the opening ceremony was performed Mr. Ravishanker Vyas performed the pujah of the idols and exhorted the Bhangis to live a pure life and to worship Ramji daily. Messrs. Gokaldas Talati, Kalidas Patel and Shantilal Thakar also addressed the meeting. Mr. Thakkar in his lecture explained to the audience the necessity of such different temples as long as the so-called high caste Hindus do not permit the Bhangis to worship in their temples.

States' Bank Cash Bonds.

The States Bank Cash Bonds, issued by the Indian States Bank Ltd., of Agra, an advertisement regarding which appears in this issue, are in all aspects a boon to those desirous of investing their money at the very good rate of interest consistent with safety. By introducing the instalment system, the Bank has made a new departure in the Banking field, and rendered thrift and saving more easy and attractive, especially for those who are desirous of making some provision for themselves or their dependents by small bits alone. Big investors can also join, as there is no restriction on the number of Bonds one may buy. There is no risk of losing even a pie, as the amount paid is returned with interest in case of the Bonds being cashed before maturity.

Mr. E. Billimoria in a scene from the "Sinning Soul" produced by Mr. Jayanthilal at the Ranjit Studio, being shown at West End (commencing from yesterday 28th).

MOTIHARI CONSPIRACY CASE JUDGMENT

—:o:—

ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED

RAXAUL, March 30.

The Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur convicted the accused in the Motihari Conspiracy Case under Sections 395 and 120-B. I. P. C. and sentenced Jogindar Shukul to ten years, Iswar Dayal to seven years, Mohadeo Sinha and Haricharan Gope to six years, Ramabasawan Sinha and Ramparicha Sinha to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The trial was held inside the Motihari jail. Rambenode Sinha and Leharat Sinha were acquitted.—A. P.

VIJAPUR TALUKA KHEDOOT SABHA

(From a Correspondent).

VIJAPUR, March 31.

The Vijapur Taluka Khedoot Sabha meets at Ladoil April 2 Prof. Swaminarayan presiding.

LINSEED & RAPESEED CROPS.

—:o:—

The department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1930-31:—

On an average of the five years ending 1923-29, the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.1 and 3.2 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1931.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total areas under the two crops as stated below:

	Linseed Acres.	Rapeseed Acres
British Districts	110000	361000
Indian States	7000	27000
Total	117000	388000

which in case of Linseed means a rise of 7.4 and 13.4 per cent. respectively over corresponding area of last year and decennial average at same date and in case of rapeseed an increase of 35.6 and 106.5 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

LINSEED.—Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak and is expected to yield much below normal due to unfavourable weather conditions such as cloudy weather and absence of dew in the Deccan and due to north-east winds in the Karnatak.

RAPEESEED.—Crop mainly cultivated in Sind and North Gujarat States. In Gujarat, the crop was sown chiefly under irrigation, as the late rains were not generally sufficient for the dry crop and the irrigated crop has done well. In Sind, the crop is reported to be free from disease and progressing fairly well generally although a reduction in outturn is feared in places especially in North Sind due to frost in early February.

Press Comments.

MADRAS, March 30.

The "Hindu" commenting on the Congress Presidential address says that it is typical of the qualittle and virtues of Sardar Patel that had endeared him to his countrymen. The paper adds that Vallabhbhai's advice that an attempt should be made to reach an agreed solution on the constitutional issue is at once sound and practical.

The "Swarajya" characterises the address as business like and scrupulously straightforward.

"Justice" laying stress on the communal problem recognises that at least the Congress is trying to face the issue ssuarely.

The "Madras Mail" says that the Congress has shown practical wisdom and shrewed appreciation of public feeling in ratifying the Delhi Pact. The paper quoting Vallabhbhai says that Europeans ask that they should enjoy in India that treatment which Indians ask for themselves in other countries.—A. P

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ENQUIRY INTO ASSAULT ON MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The Calcutta High Court, today, acquitted sixteen persons convicted in connection with the Civil Disobelienre movement in various parts of the Province. Mr. S. N. Singha, Editor and Mr. Khirodlal Dutt, Printer of "Nayak" a vernacular daily, who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charge of sedition were also acquitted.

POLICE ASSAULT ON SUBBASH

With Sir Nilratan Sircar in the Chair, the Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation appointed to enquire into the allegations of assault made on the Mayor and others on last Independence Day, held its first sitting to-day at the Town Hall.

Mr. Hasan Imam of Patna and three others were absent.

Altogether fifty witnesses, including Subhas Chandra Bose will be examined.

The Education Officer of the Corporation who received serious injuries was the only witness examined to-day. He expressed opinion that there was plenty of opportunity for the police to arrest Mr. Bose without beating him.—A. P.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, March 31.

Berlin.—Curtius, Foreign Minister, in a speech to Reichsrat said that the economic anxiety and distress had impelled Austria and Germany to take action to equalise their customs trade conditions with the hope of improving and extending their trade and industry.

It was difficult to understand the objection that the proposed customs union affected Austrian independence or violated treaties or endangered peace.

They could not object to Mr. Henderson's intention to submit the matter to the League Council while considering the examination of the legal aspects of the project unnecessary.—Reuter.

ARE WE INDIANS Self-Respecting?

Of course we are, but our actions are such as to lead foreigners to think that we are completely devoid of self-respect, for the foreigners hold that no self-respecting people would be so abjectly dependent on other nations, as we are, for the supplies of petty things of every day use.

Who would say that self-respect and such helpless dependence on others can go together hand in hand?

ARE WE INDIANS HOPELESSLY STUPID?

We are not stupid at all but what appears to be like stupidity in us is only the result of thoughtlessness. By buying unthinkingly imported things of everyday use we have allowed a great many of our small industries to die out one after another before our very eyes. We talk of giving scientific and technical education to our youngmen hoping thereby to bring about a revival of extinct industries, but we do very little to support existing industries and so there is nothing left for our technically educated youngmen but to serve foreigners and importers of foreign goods as clerks on pitiably small salaries, whilst the astute foreigners and the blind Indian importers profit at our country's expense.

OUR LEADERS DO NOT APPEAR

To know that economics deserve as much as or more attention than politics. Politics is only a means to the attainment of material welfare. It cannot be that our leaders are not aware of the contempt in which we Indians are held by foreigners for complacently wallowing in foreign filth and looking on supinely while our artisans and handicraftsmen are being reduced to starvation.

DO WE DESERVE CONTEMPT?

Perhaps we do, for whilst all civilized countries, are, especially after the War being convulsed with the Herculean efforts they are making to support and extend their industries, our leaders are doing nothing in that direction and are not allowing their complacency to be ruffled by such pitiable sights, as daily are witnessed in our midst, of wealthy and educated Indians competing against and running down Indian made goods of such description they are themselves selling as sole agents for foreigners to bring about their own country's ruin!!!

COULD THERE BE ANYTHING MORE CONTEMPTIBLE

In the eye of an outsider than the sight of wealthy Indians driving in costly motor cars and enjoying articles of luxury in the making of which they have no hand!

Is it not high time that we should now wake up and solemnly swear to abstain as far as practicable from using foreign goods and to support our own industries!

BEGIN AT ONCE

BY SWEARING TO USE AMONGST OTHER INDIAN MADE SOAPS

GODREJ'S

VEGETABLE TOILET SOAPS NUMBERS: 1, 2 & 3, TURKISH BATH & BABY SOAPS

Read what experts say about them:

A German Skin Specialist writes to say, that Soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to health, as they clog the pores of the skin. He says further "as all your soaps are made of vegetable oils, I use constantly your No. I soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

Appreciative Testimonials have been received from DR. ANNIE BEASANT, POET RABINDRANATH TAGORE, SIR PHIROZ C. SETHNA AND SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS.

THE FRENCH JEWELLER MON. JOSEPH VAN PRAARG DOING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY & PARIS says:—

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps, and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

MAJOR W. H. DICKINSON, M. B., F.I.C., Chemical Analyser to Government, says:—

"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it. It is free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins."

Godrej's Nos. 1 & 2 Soaps are better than all imported soaps inasmuch as they contain extract of Benzoin which is very beneficial for the skin and No. 3 Soap, which is the cheapest, is equal to the best of foreign soaps. All the three qualities are guaranteed free from animal fats and useless adulterants like starch, china-clay, etc., very often found in imported soaps.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS, LIMITED are guaranteed free from adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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INCREASE IN SEASON TICKETS FARE

—:o:—

Protest Meeting

A public meeting of the season ticket holders of Kandivali was held in the premises of Sheth Jamnadas Adukia on 29th instant to protest against the increase in Suburban Railway fares under the Presidentship of Sheth Lawji Meghji, J.P., when the following resolutions were passed.

"That looking to the present condition of trade depression and increasing poverty of the people day by day, it was completely unjustifiable and immoral on the part of the Railway Company to increase the fares on the Suburban Lines, that when the Electric System was started, it was promised by the authorities to reduce the fares.

This meeting, therefore, emphatically protests against the increase in Railway fares and requests the Railway authorities to give up the idea of increasing the same.

Another resolution was passed to authorise the president of the meeting to send the application to this effect to the proper place.

Conciliation Committees At Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 31.

The "Leader's" Fatehpur correspondent describes the panicky state of the people in Cawnpore resulting in a number of Muslim and Hindu families evacuating the town. Assembly of five or more persons is prohibited. Armed police are guarding the Chowk Ward and conciliation committees have been organised and the City is resuming normal conditions.—A. P.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms

UNDERTAKEN.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
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TATO BALM	Tube	0- 8-0	0- 4-0	
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Shaukat Ali's Plea For Hindu-Muslim Unity

—:o:—

MUSLIM CONFERENCE MEETS ON FRIDAY

(From a Correspondent).

DELHI, March 31.

Moulana Shaukat Ali wires a President-elect of the All-India Muslim Conference to be held on the third, fourth and fifth April at Delhi:— I beg of all Moslem leaders and earnest workers to attend this very important and urgent session. What has happened at Benares Mirzapur Agra Allahabad and what is happening to-day at Cawnpore should not unnerve Moslems nor make them indignant nor panicky. We must put our heads together and stop this for good. Otherwise India will not be able to achieve anything really great. In reply to the Congress President's invitation to Karachi I wired back my thanks for the invitation and said that my coming would not be much useful and that it would be better if Congress appoints a Committee to meet to All-India Moslem Conference on the third, fourth and fifth April at Delhi. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has accepted my suggestion and wired back that Congress would certainly appoint a Committee to meet Moslems in Delhi. I beg of all responsible Moslems and workers from all parts of India to send delegates to this Conference and meet us at Delhi. Moulana Mahommed Ali's last words dictated immediately before his death are being printed in original English and Urdu. No heed should be paid to wild rumours about my views. Islam in India needs true and brave sons to speak out and act cooly and courageously. Begum Mahommed Ali President of the Reception Committee inspite of her Iddat has arrived in Delhi to welcome guests after having consulted the laws of Shariat about her movements. Friends and admirers of Moulana Mahommed Ali are also meeting at the same time to start All-India and local Committees to commemorate his memory. The Central Khilafat Committee and All-India Moslem Youth League are also meeting at the same time. Those coming should wire to Moulana Shaffee Daoodi, 23 Daryaganj Delhi."

MADRAS RICKSHAW COOLY MURDER.

—:o:—

Accused Says It Is Accident.

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the prosecution closed the case against Captain Harry Darby who stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a rickshaw puller by pistol shot.

Questioned if he had anything to say Captain Darby said:—

"Your honour, I am very very sorry for this unfortunate accident, especially as it deprives a family of its breadwinner. It was a sheer accident and I am quite prepared to make any restitution to the family of the deceased which this Court may decide".

The accused also intimated that he would file a written statement in the course of the day.

The Magistrate promised to pass his orders to-morrow. He added if the accused produced sufficient sureties he would consider his release on bail.—A. P.

"COMPLETE QUIET IN A FEW DAYS"

—:o:—

Fear Of Outbreak Of Disease

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

Cawnpore is now quiet, says the "Pioneer's" special correspondent. There has been no murder or arson yesterday. 56 corpses were brought in. The City is returning to normal.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner, who has returned from Cawnpore said that situation was now well in hand and complete quiet would probably be restored within a few days. Nine mills had been opened.

FEAR OF OUTBREAK OF DISEASE

Another account says that grave fears are expressed of the outbreak of disease owing to the number of bodies still unrecovered and meat left in the city slaughter houses since Tuesday. Mr. R. S. Pandit and Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan who have just returned from Cawnpore give harrowing accounts of the state of the City and the sufferings of the people. According to Dr. Khan at least 300 persons have been killed and five to 600 injured.

ANOTHER PROTEST

—:o:—

Turnstile Gates Should Go

At a public meeting of the residents of Malad the following resolutions were passed.

1. "This public meeting of the residents of Malad strongly protests against the proposed increase in the Suburban Railway Fares by the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railway Administrations notwithstanding the present extra-ordinary trade depression and unemployment and is of opinion that the same will have a deterrent effect on the growth of the Suburban Traffic leading to a re-migration of the Suburban population to the City of Bombay."

2. "This meeting recommends that the 1st and 2nd Class Passengers of Malad would as a protest travel by the Third Class."

3. "This meeing strongly condemns the introduction of the Turnstile Gates at Church Gate Station which puts the passengers to great hardships and causes unnecessary waste of time and energy and is of emphatic opinion that the treatment meted out to them by the petty Staff such a Checkers is such an insulting one that it wounds their self- respect especially of ladies. In short, the passengers are treated as quadrupeds instead of human beings." It is most amazing that although there is a greater rush at the Victoria Terminus Station than at the Church Gate Station the authorities there have not introduced a humiliating and insulting system."

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE SHI'ITE DOCTRINE OF IMAMAT.

Mr. Ivanow's Exposition

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Monday, the 23rd March, Mr. W. Ivanow read a paper on the doctrine of Imamat, which forms the principal point of division between the Sunnis and the Shias. The doctrine is composed of several elements which developed during the 13 centuries of the Muhammadan history, mutually influencing each other. The starting point of the evolution undoubtedly was the introduction of the hereditary principle in the idea of the head of the Muhammadan world. Muhammad, as is well known, left neither a male issue, nor any definite instructions about his immediate successor. And, though the principle of hereditary authority was quite strange to Arabs of that time, very rapidly the majority of opinion in the Muhammadan countries was pronounced in its favour. The idea was so vital and so widely accepted that 13 centuries of persecution and controversy have not exterminated it, and, though the Shias are in a minority in the Muhammadan world, Shi'ite ideas, under a different guise, are widespread and highly appreciated.

The original idea about the Imam as a hereditary ruler from the house of Ali, son-in-law and the cousin of the Prophet, was combined with the conception of a pontif of the whole of Islamic world, who must be from the house of Ali. It was natural to believe that the spirit of the original Islam, as taught by the founder of the religion, will be preserved in its purest form in the family of the closest relations of the Prophet. Thus both offices should be joined in one person, theoretically at least, in the senior representative of the house of Ali. This idea was further developed in the Messianistic beliefs, about a mighty ruler who has to come before the time of the Resurrection, and "to fill the earth with justice so much as it is now filled with injustice."

ALIDES' MOVE.

The Alides who were absolutely unsuccessful in practical life, took the advantage of such beliefs. And when the principal line of the Imams came to an end on the eleventh representative, or, as some say, on the twelfth, though it is rather doubtful whether the twelfth was born at all, they began to cultivate the doctrine about the last Imam's having disappeared and his future return in the capacity of the Mahdi, i.e., Messiah. But whilst still in his concealment the hidden Imam, nevertheless continues mysteriously to guide his followers, and to be the spiritual head of the world.

SHIA EFFORT.

We thus may see that whilst the Sunni sects aimed at reconstruction of the true doctrine of the founder of the religion by what we may call the method of historical research, the moderate Shia did precisely the same and by the same methods. The difference only is that whilst the Sunnis accepted the Islam with all its accidental modifications after the death of the Prophet, the Shia tried to reconstruct the Islam as it "should be," according to what they believed to be its real spirit.

There were, however, other sects which were regarded as Shi'ite extremists, and who were chiefly represented by the Ismailis, of whom two principal varieties are found in Bombay in the form of the Khojas and of Bohras. Those sects though not entirely abandoning the historical method of reconstruction of the doctrine of Islam, preferred, however, the method of philosophical speculation. These sects, just as its parallel movement, of the Sufis, have adopted as the basis of their system the Neo-Platonic philosophy of Plotinus, adding, however, some elements from other systems.

The orthodox always abhorred these teachings, and through the official authorities, who were in great majority the supporters of the Sunnite principle as more secular and giving a wider scope to the administrative regulation of the religious life, continually persecuted these ideas as dangerous and subversive. They had, however, often to give their sanction to many ideas which originated in Ismailism and Sufism, and appealed in an irresistible way to the wide circles of exactly the most pious and zealous people. It is possible to trace many such ideas in which only the names and secondary details are changed.

The idea of Imamat in its open or disguised forms is one of the few fundamental doctrines which is a living cell in the organism of the Muhammadan culture. Therefore, it is hoped that it may attract the proper attention of the students, and be treated in a scientific way, unprejudiced by sectarian susceptibilities and petty jealousies.

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*Genoa „	6785	15 April	28 April
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SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Collector's Old No. 586, Old Survey No. 1070 and New Survey No. 8589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality under Ward 'A' No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

ASSEMBLY PASSES WHEAT BILL.

DELHI, March 31.

Government accepted and the Legislative Assembly passed Mr. Morgan's amendment imposing an import duty of two rupees per hundredweight on wheat flour imworted into ports to which the Wheat Bill applies.

Thus amended the wheat import duty Bill was passed.

DELHI, March 31.

Mr. C. C. Biswas said that it was all very well for the Punjab to take a high and lofty attitude when she had nothing to lose and everything to gain, but this bill must be viewed from the point of view of consumers in the whole of India.

Mr. Eric Studd recalled answers of Sir Fazil Hussain in the Assembly and his Secretary in the Council of State about a month ago to the effect that prohibition of imports or imposition of import duty on wheat would not assist Indian wheat cultivator. But within a month Government had changed their opinion. What was the reason?

THE MOGHUL PRACTICE.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that if the British Government could not come to the help of the agriculturist it must admit that it had completely failed in this country.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the two ssues to be borne in mind were whether the bill gave any assistance to the agriculturist and whether in doing so it damaged any other interest in the country.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar asked why it was that Government did not revert to the Moghul practice of taking revenue in kind instead of cash. Further what had Government done to procure preference for Indian agricultural produce in Empire markets? What plans had they to take part in Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa? He held that the bill before them was an eye-wash and would not help even if the clause relating to contracts was omitted.

SHAH NAWAZ'S STRAW.

Mr. Shah Nawaz: It is a straw to a drowning man.

Mr. Mudaliar: Yes. Whether you have it, it will be a straw and cannot prevent you from drowning.

Mr. Talib Mehdi declared that railway freights must be lowered and that foreign wheat should be boycotted. They were sitting on the edge of an economic volcano. He asked that revenue from the Wheat Bill should be given to the Punjab Government.

Mr. Sohansingh said that distress was very acute and Government had shown no resourcefulness to meet it as countries like the United States and Canada had done. He pleaded for a committee to enquire into the whole question and to devise measures for the future.

£85 A. FOOT OF GROUND

—:o:—

London Landowner's £100,000,000 Profits

London, Mar. 9.

London is experiencing the greatest boom in land value that it has known for generations.

Huge fortunes are being made daily by the sale of farming and waste land in outer London for building purposes, at prices ranging from twice to ten times its original value.

Expert valuers estimate that the mushroom growth of new suburbs and towns has swept £100,000,000 into the pockets of landowners.

"Landlords who were fairly described as just 'well-to-do' a year or less ago, are now well on the way to becoming millionaires," a London estate agent told the "Daily Herald".

£1,000 AN ACRE.

New tube routes and new arterial roads, which send up the value of sites for houses and shops, are responsible for some of the greatest increases in land values.

In the neighbourhood of Southgate, on the Cockfosters extension of the Piccadilly Tube (now under construction) landowners are asking as much as £1,000 an acre for land which, for agricultural purposes, was valued at £100 an acre.

At Edgware, ground that was worth only £5 or £6 a foot before the tube extended so far has since been sold at from £72 to £85 a foot.

At North-East Acton, where the population has increased from 600 to 20,000 in six years, the value of land for shop premises rose in three years from £10 to £50 a foot.

LUXURY FLATS.

The erection of huge blocks of luxury flats has, in many cases, by "improving" the neighbourhood, greatly increased the value of adjacent sites.

In the City, landlords are reaping an enormous harvest from the increase in rents they have obtained through so many leases falling in during the last five years.

Small restaurants and coffee houses formerly rented at £100 a year are now rented at five times that sum.

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REGD. NO. B. 1061

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

TRUCE & SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

Move To Replenish Vendors' Stocks

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 31.

In Commons to-day Rt. Hon. Hacking asked the Secretary of State for India in view of the terms of Irwin-Gandhi agreement to get an undertaking by the agency company which is to purchase the existing stocks of cotton-goods for the purposes of re-export that vendors shall be left free to replenish their stocks by the purchase of further goods from Britain if they so desire.

Mr. Benn replied that it was understood the agency company would only deal with merchants who undertook to refrain from dealing in foreign cloth. Mr. Benn added:—"It does not seem possible to require an undertaking asked for". Subsequently Mr. Benn promised to ask the Government of India to supply particulars regarding subscribers to the agency company as they became available.

Mr. Benn stated in reply to other questions that it was still too early to judge the effects of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement on the sale of Lancashire cotton-goods in India.—Reuter.

THARRAWADDY "REBELS" BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

—:o:—

Captain Clerke Narrates The Story.

RANGOON, Mar. 31.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Cunliffe, Mr. Darwood and Ba U held the preliminary sitting to-day inside the Tharrawaddy Jail in connection with the trial of those arrested for their alleged complicity in the rebellion in Tharrawaddy and Insein Districts. Out of the thirteen possible groups of cases involving about 2,000 rebel prisoners only two cases were put up to-day in one of which there are 119 accused of whom 74 were present including five Phongyis and the rest are absconding, the charges being waging war and conspiracy while in other case the accused numbered 133 of which 46 were present and the rest absconding.

Captain Clarke, Deputy Commissioner narrated the story of the rebellion which started on the night of December 22 detailing the rebels' attack on Captain Rust's party, their encounter with Punjabis and the burning of rebel King's palace on Allantaung Hill by Burma Rifles.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

FROM WORLD-AFFAIRS TO PARSNIPS

—:o:—

"Scrap Parties" Says G. B. S.

A demand for the abolition of the Party System and "a return to the older municipal system" for all governing bodies in Britain is made by Mr Bernard Shaw in a new preface to "Fabian Essays in Socialism".

"The Party System, under which 'it is the business of the Opposition to oppose,' still obstructs so effectively that Bills to which nobody objects, and which could be disposed of in half an hour, take up as many months as really contentious measures," he writes.

First, says Mr. Shaw, the Party System must be scrapped ruthlessly, and a return made to the older municipal system for all governing bodies.

FROM WORLD POLICY TO PARSNIPS.

Secondly, "an adequate division of labour and specialisation of function among our rulers" is needed.

"At present Cabinets of about twenty persons, assisted by a couple of dozen under-secretaries, are expected to deal with a body of work which ranges from the widest and weightiest problems of world policy, finance and constitutional legislation to the most trumpery details of the farmyard and the workshop."—"Daily Herald."

U. P. Council Appreciates Delhi Pact

—:o:—

PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBILITY

MR. CHINTAMANY ON R. T. CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, March 31.

In the U. P. Legislative Council, to-day, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani moved a resolution requesting the local Government to convey to the Governor-General-in-Council and to His Majesty's Government (1) the Council's sense of grateful and respectful appreciation of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement and of the supreme importance of very early resumption and successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference with Congress representatives included and (2) the Council's opinion that pending the passing of the new Government of India Act all constitutional advance permissible under the present Act should be effected by the exercise of powers vested in the Secretary of State.

REASONS FOR CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Mr. Chintamani made a brief survey of the events which led to the Round Table Conference and referred to the circumstances under which the R. T. C. in London was deprived of the co-operation of the predominating political party in India, namely, the Congress Those invited to go to the Conference went there in the midst of great unpopularity and with great diffidence as to the result of their mission. The Conference did not meet in an atmosphere of friendliness but the situation altered for better towards the end of December. Notwithstanding all the perils of the Civil Disobedience Movement deep impression was made by it upon British public opinion and in America and the Continent. The unique personality of Mahatma Gandhi was itself an asset of incalculable value to the cause of India's progress and many of the delegates were actually greeted by Englishmen and other people as Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen. The boycott of British goods which was not prompted by hatred but which was intended to compel the British nation to accede to India's demand found strong support even outside the Congress and it soon became apparent that political coersion of India would not cause the return of prosperous British trade. Another circumstance which created favourable situation regarding Indian question was the impression created by the Indian delegates to the R. T. C. on British mind by their intellectualit and political talent and disinterested love of the country. Then the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State were two statesmen than whom India could not hope for better friends, After paying tribute to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Benn and Lord Sankey Mr. Chintamani said that the London Conference was an unexpected success from several points of view.

RECOUNTS R. T. C. ACHIEVEMENTS.

In the first place the Conference had worked a change in the British attitude towards India. The second achievement was the willingness shown by the Ruling Princes to come into Federal India and the third achievement was the acceptance by leaders of all the three British political parties of the principle of Central responsibility to Indian Legislature. The Conference did not draw up a constitution but it had done the spade work. Unless, he thought, the foundation was well and truly laid Mahatma Gandhi would not have agreed to participate in the next stages of the Conference and it was a matter for rejoicing that the National Congress had ratified Gandhiji's action. It was a matter of greater gratification that the Congress Delegation should be led by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Gandhiji was unequalled as a fighter. He was also peerless as a peacemaker.

CONCLUSIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEES ONLY PROVISIONAL.

Proceeding Mr. Chintamani drew attention to the fact that the last Conference had settled nothing as regards the future constitution. The conclusions of the various sub-committees were only provisional and no one was committed to them. This being so he was bound to express his emphatic protest against the position that had since been taken by the Secretary of State regarding indispensability of safeguards recommended in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee report. In the speaker's opinion some safeguards took away substantially from the value of the constitution they were promised. Continuing Mr. Chintamani referred to the second part of his resolution which wanted that all constitutional advance permissible under the present Act should be effected at once. He said this was in fact the understanding at the London Conference during the latter half of January. It was stated that in order to give evidence of the change of spirit they would exercise all powers which at present vested in the Secretary of State by devolution on delegation and in Provinces by transfer of subjects in order to prepare the people to take full charge of their own affairs two or three years hence.

Speaking on Mr. Chintamani's resolution Mr. J. C. Smith, Finance Member, said that official members were in fullest sympathy with the first part of the resolution. The second part was somewhat nebulous but Government would act according to the wishes of the Council and forward to-day's proceedings to the Government of India for consideration by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

SOLICITUDE FOR MINORITIES.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, who like the mover of the resolution was a delegate to the R. T. C. said that the outstanding achievement of the Conference was the acceptance by the three British parties of the proposition that the future Government of India would rest not in the hands of British people and British Parliament but in the hands of Indians themselves. As regards safeguards nobody was committed to them and they could be amended or modified according to the circumstances. Certain safeguards were essential to make the constitution workable and stable. It was the duty of the majority community in India to see that any constitution that was framed was such that it would give confidence to the minorities.

TWO GREATEST PERSONALITIES

The Nawab of Chattari, another delegate to the R. T. C. associated himself with Mr. Chintamani in expressing thanks to two of the greatest personalities of the time, Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi for arriving at a settlement and bringing about peace.

Mr. Chintamani's resolution was carried unanimously. The Council was then prorogued.—A. P.

DRUGS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Unanimous Report.

The Secretary of the Drugs Enquiry Committee, writing from Calcutta on 29th March, 1931, states:—

"The Drugs Enquiry Committee which was appointed for a period of six months last October under the Chairmanship of Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, M.A., M.D., I.M.S. finished its work within the time fixed and the Report was signed by the Chairman and Members to-day at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It is understood that the Report is a unanimous one. The Chairman and the Secretary are proceeding to Delhi to-day to formally present it to the Government of India.

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya addressing a mass meeting at Bantwal.

BRITISH FINANCIAL YEAR ENDS WITH DEFICIT OF £23,275,000

Biggest Adverse Balance Since 1926/27

LONDON, March, 31.

The Financial Year 1930/31 has ended with a deficit of £23,275,000 instead of a surplus of £2236,000 for which Mr. Snowden and budgetted last April. The revenue amounted to £775 894,000 and the expenditure to £799,170,000. This is the biggest adverse balance in national accounts since the Financial year 1926/27 when the deficit was 36,693,000.

The present deficit has already been met by borrowings and part of the deficit is artificial, inasmuch as it has been set off by an excess payment of £11,430,000 to the Sinking Fund. The real deficiency therefore is £11,845,000.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS MANAGUA

—:o:—

1000 Killed: Thousands Injured

RELIEF WORK ORGANISED

LONDON, March 31.

Panama City.—Terrific earthquake has destroyed the city of Managua. Few houses which have been left standing are on fire.—New York.—The Earthquake at Managua occurred at ten in the morning and was short and sharp. At least 40 persons have been killed in the collapse of the majority of buildings. The local wireless operator has transferred his headquarters five miles outside the city. He reports that the fire which broke out at Market Square was travelling westwards and "will probably finish the job". President Hoover has ordered the American Red Cross to organise relief immediately. The Navy Department has ordered four naval vessels to Nicaraguan waters including an aircraft-carrier.

1,000 KILLED: THOUSANDS INJURED.

According to the latest advices, the deathroll at Managua is thousand, while it is estimated that several thousands have been injured including a number of American women and children, relatives of business and Army men. British and American legations have been incinerated, all Government offices wrecked, and most of Banks, shops and offices burned down.

At least 35 persons have been burnt to death in the collapse of buildings in the centre of the town. National Guardsmens efforts to check the path of flames were frustrated by the exhaustion of stocks of dynamite.

PLANES AND AIR-CRAFT CARRIER RUSH TO HELP.

Rear-Admiral Smith is leaving Balboa to-night aboard the Flagship "Rochester" for Corinto port in Managua, where he is expected to arrive on Friday. Two naval transport planes have been ordered to take off immediately from Balboa for Managua with doctors and medical stores. The giant aircraft carrier "Lexington" is already proceeding at full speed from Guantanamo in Cuba to Bluefields on the east coast of Nicaragua, from where further planes will be despatched to Managua with medical assistance.—Reuter.

EX-KING AMANULLAH'S CHARGES AGAINST NADIR SHAH

—:o:—

A Semi-Official Denial.

KABUL, March 31.

Semi-official newspaper "Islah" in a recent issue published a categorical denial of the charges made by ex-King Amanullah against King Nadir Shah in his letter published in a Lahore newspaper. "Islah" characterises as a white lie Amanullah's charge against Nadir Shah that the present King exploited Amanullah's name in canvassing tribal support in 1929 and says that feelings against the ex-King at that time were such that nobody could have dared sound Amanullah's name without inviting trouble on his own head. Indeed, asks "Islah," if the nation really loves Amanullah as the ex-King thinks they did, how is the Afghan revolution to be explained. The paper poohpoohs Amanullah's hope that the nation which once tolerated Bachha-I-Saqa against Amanullah would prefer him against the nation's liberator Nadir Shah. The paper supports Nadir Shah's acceptance of the throne, which, it says, despite his protests was forced on him. Replying to Amanullah's charge that Nadir Shah having flouted the promises made to Amanullah was now unable to maintain peace, the "Islah" asks if Amanullah after ten years' rule could not avert his own fall and flight from Afghanistan how can he throw tibes at the present King.

"REWARD OF MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

Regarding Amanullah's charge about distribution of loaves and fishes of the office of Nadir Shah's own kith and kin, the paper says:—There can be no denying the fact that on a account of the meritorious services rendered by Nadir Shah's brothers in freeing their country the King loves them deeply, and it would be a national calamity if Nadir Shah were to order them to keep themselves within the four walls of their houses and thus deprive the nation of their services. Regarding Amanullah's defence of his policy towards Afghan Ulema, the paper publishes a list of several Ulema who are alleged to have suffered at the ex-King's hands, and mentions the restrictions placed by him against the entry of Deoband Ulema into Afghanistan.—A. P.

MR. P. J. MURZBAN

—:o:—

Elected Chairman Of Municipal Standing Committee

Mr. P. J. Murzban, the Sheriff of Bombay, was elected as the Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee at a meeting of the Commmittee held in the Corporation Hall Wednesday afternoon. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar (the retiring Chairman) presided.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved that Mr. P. J. Murzban be appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1931-32. The proposition was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

AN ALL-FOOLS' DAY JOKE.

In the course of his written speech Mr. Murzban said that the fact that he was elected to the Chair on April 1, (Fool's Day) did not perturb him the least bit, because "it was the glorious all-fools' day and we all are equally in it." The proper time for a Chairman of the Standing Committee to speak for himself, he said, was not at the commencement of his office but at the conclusion of his regime. He was fully conscious of his shortcomings, and he was perfectly alive to the new responsibilities that he was called upon to shoulder, and he was equally aware of the comparatively harder task that confronted them this year in matters of finance. He thanked the Committee for the honour that had been done to him and observed: "I assure you that I am prepared to face all these with a grim determination to do my very best and to follow in the wake of my illustrious colleagues who have distinguished themselves in this chair.

WALLS OF SNOW AND ICE

—:o:—

And Heavy Snow Drifts In England

Buxton, Mar. 9.

A representative of the "Daily Herald" writes:—

For more than a month, scores of villages and hamlets in the Peak District have been locked in the grip of snow and ice.

To-night a fierce blizzard is raging from the mountains which may completely cut off these districts from the outer world before morning.

The inhabitants of the little villages of Flash, Cornford and Peak Forest are watching the falling snow with real concern.

SNOW PLOUGH "RESCUE".

For the past few days they have been beleaguered by huge snowdrifts which have prevented motor vehicles from reaching them.

The siege of Peak Forest was only raised to-day when a snow plough cut through the wall of snow and ice which blocked the main road into the village.

Only a few days ago the first motor-bus for over a fortnight found its way into Cornford, whose inhabitants had been experiencing a lean time owing to shortage of food.

SNOW-DRIFTS.

Great masses of snow were again drifting over the roads in the Peak District when I drove out from Buxton to-night to investigate the surrounding areas.

Some miles out of Buxton I found the cottage of an aged couple who had been prevented from going out for food through the snow which had mounted up against their door.

They gladly shared with me a slab of chocolate which I carried in my pocket.

In living memory there has never been so severe a period of winter fury as has swept down on the Peak.

In many places there is grave concern about food supplies.

BUSES STOPPED.

Many buses skidded into ditches, and passengers were forced to wait for some time until the buses could regain the road.

Lorries and private cars came to grief in many places, and drivers had to make the best of it by curling themselves up in rugs and spending the night in their vehicles.

A TURN FOR THE BETTER

—:o:—

No Trouble In Fatehpur

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE RUMOURS".

CAWNPORE, Mar. 31.

The situation is steadily improving. Military pickets have been withdrawn from certain areas. People in the affected areas are shifting to secure quarters, some leaving the city. The principal bazars still remain closed.

...An unconfirmed report has reached here of outbreaks in the village of Maudhana, eleven miles from Cawnpore, where seven Muslims are said to have been killed and other outbreaks in Bithur Thana where several Muslims are reported to have been killed and houses burnt. The Superintendent of Police with a strong contingent has arrived on the spot. Details are lacking.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 31.

The District Magistrate Fatehpur, U.P., informs the Associated Press by wire "Rumours about trouble in this district are absolutely false. There has been no disturbance in any part of the District. Cawnpore riots did produce panic in the city and several towns in the interior of the district. Authorities coupled with the assistance of non-official gentlemen allayed this panic and restored confidence. Normal conditions prevail and it is expected that the peace of the district would not be disturbed."—A. P.

MOTOR DAY' IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Drivers' Resolve To Safeguard Their Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 30.

Monday the 30th of March was observed by the C. P. and Berar Motor Drivers' Association as "Motor Day" as a protest against increased taxation on motor vehicles. The motor services to and from Amra Seoni, Chindwara, Bhandara, Pavni and Umrer were completely stopped. The local bus service from the City to the District Offices was also suspended.

Interviewed by your correspondent one of the Office bearers of the Association said that the response to the call of the Association was beyond their expectations. He also stated that from to-morrow the 31st March, regular service will be resumed and the inconvenience to the public avoided. He also added that they had been forced to declare one day's strike as all constitutional means of redress had signally failed.

In the evening a meeting of all the Taxi Drivers was held in the Craddock market with Mr. Fulay in chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Deshpande, Kolte and a resolution protesting against the taxation was passed. Another resolution urged the Governor to grant an interview to seven representatives of the Association at an early date. A third resolution called upon the C. P. Councillors to take steps to abolish the tax and thanked Mr. Hifazatally and Mr. Parabh for moving the token cut in the budget session of the Council.

It is understood that the Association has issued instructions to its various branches that license fees for two quarters should for the present be paid. An extraordinary general meeting of the Drivers will be held in Akola in a month or so and the future line of action will be chalked out in case the deputation to His Excellency the Governor fails.

Nine Burned To Death In 'Plane Crash.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 31.

Emporia (Kansas).—The famous Notre Dame University football coach, Knute Rockne, and eigh others have been burned to death in the crash of an aeroplane, one of the five trans-Continental passenger planes flying together from Kansas City to Loss Angeles.—Reuter.

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